ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,170—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Pre

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th Sept.
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	28th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	W. J. Nantes	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 20th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
SURAT, 4th October, | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the ..... End of October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. dealt on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 15th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 20th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,500 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL

INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE

Should become the Household standby

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,

Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES

The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL

Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY

Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PREPARATIONS:

WE have received the following lines from one of our Up-country Constituents:—

She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And everyone in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES.
But to his suit Carrie would never make requital,
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL.
He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."
She told him to marry him would not make him khush,
He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE,
Advising his engaging a certificated Dry Nurse
To sponge away his Prickly Heat with KEMP'S ROS ALPINUS.

Catalogues on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS & PRIZES.

BEST LONDON FINISH.
INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY: BYCULLA: POONA.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c., all over the World.

Apply for PRICES in Hhd. or in Bottle to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LAHORE, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
"APOLLO"
SHIRT
BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.
MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTH,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. $5 per month including horse-keeper; Commission [illegible] sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions [illegible] selling of horses will meet our best [illegible] to stipple and double harness in [illegible] Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing [illegible] management of a thoroughly practical [illegible] very Class of Shoeing is done.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
99 PATERNOSTER [illegible] RE, E. C.

[illegible]kly Edition.—[illegible]ving all the News [illegible]r Annum, Rs. 12 [illegible]cribers in Bombay.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

DIAMONDS.

RUBIES. PEARLS.
EMERALDS. CAT'S EYES.
SAPPHIRES. TURQUOISES.
&c., &c. &c., &c.

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

Any of the above Gems may be selected on the Premises and mounted artistically in Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, or any other Design at the shortest possible notice, at the Lowest charge commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

Designs and Estimates furnished for any Description of Jewellery, no matter how intricate or elaborate.

Missing Stones replaced in Ornaments, and all Kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All Gems set on the Premises under the Strictest European Supervision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS.

THE following have just been received by us, and are now on SALE at our Various Establishments:—

VINOLIA "PREMIER" SHAVING STICKS.—A superfatted demulcent Shaving Soap, delightful to use, producing a Soft, Creamy, non-drying Lather, preserving the Keenness of the Razor and the Softness of the Skin ..... Per Stick, As. 9.

VINOLIA "PREMIER" SHAVING CAKES.—The same as the last, but Larger and in Tablet Form ..... Per Cake, Re. 1-0.

SUPERFATTED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP (Blondeau's).—A cheap, pure, and delicately-perfumed Soap for Toilet use ..... Per Cake, As. 4; per dozen, Rs. 2-8.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.

THORPE & CO.

"COMFORTABLE"
DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs.	a.
THE GENUINE OXFORD MATT	10	8
FINE CHECK CASHMERES	15	8
HEAVY CHECK FLANNELS	16	8
CAMEL HAIR MIXTURES	18	8
FANCY TWEEDS IN GREAT VARIETY	18	8
VICUNAS, CASHMERES, AND OTHER FINE GOODS	25	0
HEAVY TWEEDS FOR ENGLISH WEAR	28	8

MEASURES REQUIRED:—CHEST, AND HEIGHT.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes [illegible] bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2[illegible] per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you [illegible] unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from MEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" is expected to ARRIVE from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL TO-DAY, and will Discharge in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 14th September, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,
i. e., HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.

Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

NOW READY.

"BOMAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have resolved to abandon to a great extent the Increased Prices that have been added to their quotations during the previous twelve months in consequence of the loss that Exchange has caused them, and in hope of doubling their business by surrendering prices, they now claim the support of the Indian Public to secure that end.

They are preparing their new Schedule of Rates, which will be forwarded on application to any intending purchaser.

Bombay, September 11, 1894.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1894, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose Names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th September, 1894, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 29th September, 1894, both Days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. VASUDEVA VINAYAKRAO MANKOBA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to Mr. SAMALDAS NARSIDAS the following Property:—Any person or persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without any regard or reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as Waived:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of Pension Tax tenure, admeasuring about 274 4-9 square yards, together with the massuage, tenement or dwelling house and out-houses, situate, lying and being at 3rd Parsiwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 286 and 299, new No. I D-1947 and 2020, old survey No. 2 and 31, and new survey No. S-7417, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 1591 (3), Street No. 6, and bounded on the East by 3rd Parsiwada Street, on the West by vacant ground, on the North by the property of Nagardas Nanavatee, and on the South by the property of Devidas V. Nagardas, and the said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 13th Day of September, 1894.

BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Purchaser's Attorney.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE NO. 22.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, upto 12 Noon (Local Time) for the SUPPLY of COUNTRY-MANUFACTURED RUM at the Stations and in Quantities noted below on the 28th September, 1894, for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

STATIONS.		ESTIMATED QUANTITIES. Galls.
Poona	District	900
Mhow	,,	100
Deesa	,,	100
Jubbulpore	,,	300
Kamptee	,,	250
Sind	,,	150
Bombay	,,	2,300

L. J. MATHIAS, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Rs. 1 per line extra.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

---

54 FIRST AWARDS at the CHICAGO Exhibition. More than double than all Manufacturers put together. 300 Medals and Diplomas at other Exhibitions. No further Guarantee required for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

NEAT PICTURE FRAMES.—Her Excellency LADY HARRIS says:—"Your Prices inexpensive, Work punctual and exceedingly well done."—BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, Meadow Street.

MRS. MALONE'S HOTEL, LANOULI, WILL OPEN from 1st October. Only two minutes' walk from Railway station Good table; comfortable accommodation. Terms Moderate.

LOST.—WARRANT for 35 Cases Whisky. Bonded under Bond No. 46 of 24-4-94. Finder will be Rewarded on Returning same to GRIEVES, WYNN and Co., Fort, Bombay.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Youngbusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a MANAGER for a long Established European Shop. Cash Security required. None but Experienced Men need apply, to "M. O.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a JAFFERABAD MILCH COW. Apply, with particulars, to "B.," care of this Office.

WANTED, PASSAGE TO ENGLAND, First Week November, in Return for Services. Address "K. H.," care of Mrs. Robson, Livelands, Mussoorie.

WANTED, for the Sir Amir Ali Murad Hospital, at Khairpur, Sind, an L. M. & S. of not less than Three years' practice, or one with English qualifications preferred. Salary, Rs. 200. Apply to the VAZIER-KHAIRPUR STATE, Sind, on or before the 1st of October next.

WANTED, an Experienced NATIVE WEAVING MASTER, thoroughly acquainted with Sizing, and all the work and discipline of a Weaving Shed. Will be required, for the present, to take charge of 150 Looms, and later on, if found competent, 600 Looms with increased salary. Apply, stating terms, and with copies of testimonials, to GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. BAKIRTZI (of Egypt) of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. D. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases. Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, HOUSE DECORATOR, 47, Meadow Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT. All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

A SWISS COOK open to ENGAGEMENT in Hotel or Club. Well up in Cookery and Pastry Up-country service no objection. State Salary and full particulars to "F. F." care of this Office.

TO LET.—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SHOPS and OFFICE ROOMS, in Sirdar's Buildings, Old Secretariat. For particulars apply SIRDAR'S AGENCY.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright, Airy, and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT FOR LANDLORDS, CONTRACTORS, WAREHOUSE BUILDERS, MOFFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHERS requiring good, sound Building Materials.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE MARKET BUILDINGS AT BHOOLESHWAR.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the Market Building, measuring about 89 feet in length and 58 feet in breadth, to make room for the new building.

The Sale will be held at the Market premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 14, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET

SALE OF 5 CASES OF SPANISH STRIPES.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Pooranchund Parmesridas, of Cawnpore—

P P / M B | 1525-29—5 cases 150 pieces Spanish stripes.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 ebonized square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne.

A number of articles of household furniture made by Madras workmen, of superior finish, consisting of first-rate revolving top office tables, with pigeon-holes, hat-stands, bedroom, cabinets with mirrors attached, bookstands, with cabinets.

By order of Pestonjee Rustomjee Setna, and on account and at the risk of Adamjee Aladin Plumber—

1 German organ.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Purshotum Haridas—

6332-3, 6333-4, 6917-8 | —5 bales each 200 pieces orange and lemon split cambrics, 19 inches 30 yards.
6335-6, 6339 | —9 bales each 50 pieces green, orange, blue and lemon shirtings, 29 inches 39 yards.

By order of Lulloo Nuthoo and on account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Clyde—

B 6 cases Indian tea.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the Estate of the late Jaffer Allarukhia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said deceased, consisting of boots, shoes and slippers, tin trunks, leather portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, hats and helmets, woollen caps, coats, trousers, and suits, silk umbrellas and parasols, shirts, guernseys, shawls, table covers, towels, cotton and woollen cloth, socks and stockings, handkerchieves, cuffs and collars, belts, braces, courier and hand bags, silver jewellery, glass-door cupboards, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 14, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture such as dining tables, chairs, couches, teapoys, almyras, cupboards, bedsteads, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Jaffer Veerjee & Co.—

Z A 61 R M 883—J V & Co. 1427-1439—3 cases glassware.

On account and risk of Jaffer Noorally & Co.—

719—1149-1—2 cases glassware.

On account and risk of Nana Hoosein...

N H—1433—1 case glassware.

On account and risk of Esmail Hoosein—

817—1093-1—2cases glassware.

On account and risk of Jaffer Noorally Veerjee & Co—

819 J N V & Co.—63-4—2 cases glassware.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 O B chesnut pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 Bay Arab horse, about 14-2½, aged, goos in single and double harness.
1 Second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
2 handsome black retriever (dogs).
1 victoria with removeable coach-box.

Grand Auction Sale of Gold and Silver Watches, Table and Hanging Lamps, Flower Vases, Perambulators, and other Fancy Articles.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No 14, Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—

Ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches of various patterns, table and hanging kerosine lamps, flower vases of various sizes and patterns, perambulators, &c.

Also very handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as complete drawing-room suites, tables, almyras, wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, bedsteads, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Nepean Sea Road, Mulabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., beautiful Satsuma and Raga flower vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of W. J. DEAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogony telescopic slate billiard table, convertible into a dining table by Wright and Co., London, ivory balls, cues, &c., with improved cushions by John Roberts, a handsome ebonised cottage piano by Soundy and Co., iron frame, a first-rate English-made iron safe on stand, a church organ by Mason and Hamlin, a large size musical box, and China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's Table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of C. A. R. CROMMELIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of G. E. LE MAISTRE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong palanquin office shigram with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, one cow and one buffalo, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of D. BORI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 14, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK Limited, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Mutual Provident Society, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Society, in Hummum Street, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortzage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I, of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TEN LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 10,00,000) for the purpose of Various Works of improvement to the Properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent., under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to Holder in Thirty years, and will bear Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the Amount tendered to be Deposited on application,

And the Balance on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1894.

The Deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an Allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock P.M. (gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1894, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the Interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st August, 1894.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ——— hereby tender for Rupees ——— of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ——— Annas ——— for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Rupees ——— and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the Balance of the Allotment on or before the 29th September, 1894.

I require the amount in ——— Debentures of Rupees ——— each.

(Signature) ———

(Address) ———

WANTED.

BENGAL CLUB.

WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.

Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Bengal Club, by the 30th instant.

WANTED

BY THE POONA MUNICIPALITY OFFICERS to SUPERINTEND the Working of the Collection Department of the Municipality.

A

(a) One Post.
(b) Salary is Rs. 100 per Mensem.
(c) Candidates should possess a good knowledge of English, Accounts, and Revenue Work, and should have experience of office work. Preference will be given to University Graduates possessing these qualifications.
(d) The Selected Candidate will have to serve on probation for 6 months, and will be confirmed in his post after that period, if he gives satisfaction.

B

(a) Two Posts.
(b) Salary is Rs. 60 each per month.
(c) None not possessing a good knowledge of English, Accounts, and Revenue Work, need apply.

Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned till the 21st of September, 1894.

By Order,

M. K. KUMTHIKAR,
Secretary, City Municipality, Poona.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Dry Plates, Developers, &c.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN, Towels, Sheeting, &c. (Sole Agent, Basel Mission)

COTTAGE PIANOS.

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

TRAVELLING BATHS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GONNE CROFT & Co.'s WHISKY.

(IN DUMPY BOTTLES.)

THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT MODY & Co.,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamistave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on be minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London

[redacted]MBAY.

[redacted]TO-DAY.

[redacted] 6 p.m.
[redacted]5 p.m.
Brigade [redacted]rm.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address by Rev. H. E. Barrell, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Lindisfarne entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Taif yesterday; the steamer Naderi left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rosetta entered, and the schooner Paula left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon, at 4-30 p.m., punctually.

FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan Fair will be held this evening, at Upper Colaba.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet to-morrow (weather permitting), at Love Grove, Worli, 4-15 p.m.

THEFT BY AN HOSPITAL PATIENT.—The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital has made a report to the police that a patient, named Fakeera Mahomed, aged eighteen years, absconded on Tuesday last from that institution, taking with him hospital clothes, of the value of Rs. 2.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a Rugby football match between the Civil and Military to-day, at 5-15 p.m. The following are the players of the Civil team:—Messrs. J. E. Waller, J. L. Morres, J. E. P. White, W. W. Bulkley, H. E. Hussey, W. H. Cole, P. G. Clarke, J. W. Roberts, J. M. Roberts, H. L. S. Hudson, T. H. Reid, G. Kelly, J. H. Thorburn, J. G. Covernton, and D. A. Thomson.

A BURGLARY INTERRUPTED.—Atmaram Luximon, having his *pansupari* shop on the Parel Road, opposite the Victoria Gardens, has reported to the police that during his absence on Wednesday night the lock on the door of his shop was picked, and on entering the place he noticed a man nearly naked concealed therein. Complainant immediately raised an alarm, when the man escaped leaving behind him a crowbar. The contents of the shop were found untouched.

NOISE IN A COURT.—In consequence of continued noise created in the court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, by the children of the officer residing on the ground floor of the court premises, Mr. Hamilton had on several occasions found it necessary to stop the business of the court until the screaming and crying of the children had subsided. On Wednesday one of the officers occupying the rooms on the same floor, in close proximity to the court, was playing a cornet to the great obstruction of the court business. He was called for and reprimanded by Mr. Hamilton.

FATAL RESULT OF A MOTHER'S IGNORANCE.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday at the morgue, regarding the death of a female child, aged twenty-five days. It appears that the mother who is a mendicant, had been in the habit of administering opium to the child, and on Wednesday morning the child being somewhat ill from the effects of damp weather, she gave it a little more opium than usual, with the result that the child died subsequently from its effects. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment will play the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Militaire	Gounod.
Overture	Les Dragons de Villars	Maillart.
Valse	Grass an Hannover	Labitzky.
Mazurka	Die Odaliske	Faust.
Selection	Ma Mie Rosette	Lacome.
Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Departure	Mallandaine.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck	Suppe.
Barn Dance	Papeam	Lalth.
Selection	Faust	Gounod's.
Valse	Matador	Deacon.
Galop	Light As A Feather	Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN UNGRATEFUL HOSPITAL PATIENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Mahadoo Anandrai was charged at the instance of Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft, in respect of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 6-4, the property of the J. J. Hospital. The accused was a patient in the hospital, suffering from fever. At 10 o'clock, on Friday night, he absconded from the hospital, taking with him a shirt and a blanket, and also some pieces of wearing apparel belonging to a ward boy. A report was made to the police, and accused was arrested on Tuesday. Having admitted a previous conviction he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A THIEF CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mitchell charged Rama Vithoo, residing at Kandewady, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 14, the property of Manmohandas Babaji, a carpet-repairer, residing at the old Market, Girgaum. It appears that on the night of the 7th instant, complainant was following a Gunpatee procession through Kandewady, when the accused suddenly seized him and having cut the string to which his watch was fastened, passed it on to a friend. Complainant at once caught hold of the accused, when the latter delivered him a blow which made him let go his hold. A friend of the complainant, who was at the time standing by, seized the accused and gave him into police custody. The magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' hard labour.

CALENDARS.—To say the least it is quite soon enough to begin distributing calendars for 1895, but it should be explained that Messrs. Batliboi and Virjee, the well-known tailors and shirt-makers, of Hornby Row, would not have commenced the distribution so early had not their order for calendars for the Parsee New Year, which commences on Sunday, been mistaken in England as relating to the new year of the Christian year. Although more than three months "too previous," the calendars are sure to be hung up as soon as received, for they are very good specimens of chromo-lithography. "Christmas Carols," "the First Easter Morn," "the Lovers," "For England, Home and Beauty," are amongst the diversified subjects treated of in the ordinary sized calendars, whilst the larger ones include a pretty domestic picture of "The Rehearsal" and a romantic view of "Autumn on Loch Katrine."

BATTLIVALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE.

AT the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, in the suit of Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Battlivalla *vs.* Hassanally Ebrahimjee, the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Thakardas, Dharamsi, and Cama, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the defendant, who keeps a druggist's shop, at Grant Road, under the name of Rose and Company, to show cause why he should not be restrained from selling any bottles of the plaintiff's fever and ague mixture, having labels affixed to them which were a colourable imitation of the labels used by him. The plaintiff further asked that an account might be taken of the mixture so sold by the defendant and the costs of the suit.

The plaintiff stated that he was a medical practitioner of Bombay, and had prepared a fever and ague mixture, which had obtained a great reputation throughout the Island of Bombay. The mixture known as "Battlivalla's Ague Mixture," was sold in specially prepared bottles, ordered out from Europe, and had affixed to them labels specially designed. On the 29th August last, he discovered that the defendant was selling in Bombay a mixture, called "H. A. Rose and Co.'s Ague Mixture," with labels which were a colourable imitation of those used by him. The defendant was called upon to discontinue the sale, but it was refused. Plaintiff submitted that he had sustained loss by the proceedings of the defendant.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Lang, granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction, with an interim injunction in the meantime.

BOMBAY ROVERS' ASSOCIATION.
FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

DRAWING OF TIES.

1ST ROUND.

SEPT. 17—No. 1 match Welsh Regt *vs.* 7th Hussars.
Sept. 18—No. 2 match Durham L. I. *vs.* Bombay Rovers.
Sept. 19—No. 3 match King's Own Y. L. I. *vs.* Royal Scots.
Loyal North Lancashire bye.

2ND ROUND.

Sept. 20—Winners of No. 1 match *vs.* Loyal North Lancashire.
Sept. 21—Winners of No. 2 match *vs.* Winners of No. 3, Final

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran commenced the hearing of the suit of Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Company *vs.* the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, in which the plaintiffs claimed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 45,000, with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the 18th October, 1892, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lang opened the pleadings in the case reading the plaint, which stated that plaintiffs shipped on board the s.s. Bokhara, of the P. & O. S. N. Company, at Shanghai, on the 8th day of October, 1892, for conveyance to Bombay, a consignment of silk, of the value of Rs. 45,000, of which the plaintiffs were the owners. On the 15th October, 1892, at Bombay, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 196-14-0, paid by the plaintiffs, the defendants executed to the plaintiffs a policy of insurance upon their goods and thereby promised to pay to the plaintiffs, in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 45,000, in case of the total loss, by the perils of the seas or other causes mentioned in the policy, of the goods, between Shanghai and Bombay. On the 11th day of October, 1892, the ship was wrecked and totally lost while proceeding on her voyage. The plaintiffs said the goods were also totally lost, whereby the plaintiffs have suffered damage to the extent of more than Rs. 45,000. The plaintiffs, on the 18th October, 1892, by their letter of that date, gave the defendants notice of the total loss of the insured goods, and abandoned and resigned the same to the defendants, and requested payment of the amount of the policy. The defendants had not paid the amount of the loss, but refused to do so, and repudiated all liability under the policy. The reason given for such repudiation was, that when the policy was effected, the defendants were informed that the Bokhara had not left Shanghai, whereas the ship was at that date overdue at Hongkong. The plaintiffs say the defendants were not so informed, but, on the contrary, were informed of the fact of the ship being then overdue, and with such knowledge issued the policy, and were in no way entitled to repudiate their liability. The plaintiffs had, on their part, duly performed all the conditions of the policy, and all times had elapsed and events happened to entitle the plaintiffs to payment of the amount thereof. The plaintiffs accordingly prayed judgment that the defendants may be decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the amount of Rs. 45,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 18th October, 1892, and the costs of this suit.—The written statement of the defendants stated that the defendants had no knowledge of the truth or otherwise of the statements in the first para. of the plaint (the plaintiffs having produced no documents in support of their claim as was usual, but, on the contrary, having refused inspection of the same until after a written statement was filed), and the defendants put the plaintiffs to the proof of the same. The defendants admitted execution, on the 15th October, 1892, of the policy in the second para. of the plaint referred to. The amount actually paid for premium was not Rs. 196-14-0, but Rs. 108-4-6. The defendants had no knowledge of the truth or otherwise of the allegations in the third para. of the plaint, and put the plaintiffs to the proof of the same. The defendants admitted that, on the 18th October, 1892, they repudiated all liability on the policy, and said that they were entitled so to do on the ground of the fraud, misrepresentation, and concealment of material facts on the part of the plaintiffs and their agents. On the 15th October, 1892, at the time of the negotiations for the policy in question, it was represented, in answer to enquiries to the defendants by the broker, acting on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the Bokhara had not then sailed from Shanghai, and that there was no special reason for the insurance being sought in Bombay, and that the risk was a good risk by a P. and O. steamer, whereas the fact (as was well known to the plaintiffs and the said broker) was that the steamer had sailed from Shanghai on the 8th October, and was then (*i. e.*, on the 15th October) three or four days overdue at Hongkong, and the risk in consequence was a very bad risk, and had, as a matter of fact, been already refused in Hongkong, and as such the defendants, had they known the real facts of the case, would not have accepted at any premium whatever, and most certainly not at the premium actually agreed upon, which was the ordinary premium for a first-class risk. The defendants further said that at the time the policy was entered into, there were other facts than those abovementioned, known to the plaintiffs, which were material to the risk and which should have been, but were not, disclosed to the defendants at the time they were asked to accept the risk, and that on those grounds also the defendants were entitled to repudiate the policy. The defendants had already tendered to the plaintiffs the amount paid by the plaintiffs as premium on the policy, but the plaintiffs had refused to accept the same. The defendants were still willing to pay the same to the plaintiff if they should be proved entitled thereto. The defendants reserved to themselves the right to put in a supplementary or additional written statement in case of any new and material facts coming to the knowledge of the defendants, which might make such a proceeding necessary or advisable. The defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Scott, for the defendants, raised the following issues: Whether at the time of effecting the insurance in the pleadings, mentioned in the plaint, the plaintiffs or their agents did not make to the defendants false representations of material facts, not within the knowledge of the defendants as alleged in the fifth para. of the written statement; whether, by reason of such false representations, or any of them, the policy issued is not vitiated and void; whether, at the time of effecting such insurance, the plaintiffs did not know, and conceal from the defendants the following facts material to the risks which were within the knowledge of the plaintiffs, and not within that of defendants or some or one of such facts:—(1) That the Bokhara sailed from Shanghai at noon, on the 8th October, 1892, for Hongkong. (2) That the vessel was then overdue at Hongkong. (3) That the vessel was overdue two or three days at Hongkong. (4) That the plaintiffs had tried to insure the goods in China, and had failed to do so at any price whatever. (5) That, by reason of such failure, insurance was sought in Bombay. (6) That a typhoon of great severity had been blowing on the 8th and 14th October on the route on the track which must be taken by the vessel on her voyage. (7) That other vessels had been sent out to search the vessel. (8) That the said vessel had been sighted on the 8th October by a steamer, which had already arrived from Hongkong to Shanghai, labouring heavily in a tremendous sea. (9) That other vessels travelling between Shanghai and Hongkong, or *vice versa*, between the 8th and 15th October, had arrived safely. (10) That telegrams had been received in Bombay by Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Mr. Cursetji Bomanji, which caused the marwarees to insure goods on the vessel at any price. (11) That the telegram received by Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. stated that, on the 14th October, the vessel was four days overdue, and that there was cause for anxiety. Whether by reason of such concealment the policy was vitiated and rendered void.

Mr. Lang wished to know whether Mr. Scott would raise any issue as to shipment of the goods.

Mr. Scott said that he wanted to raise another issue, whether the plaintiffs or their agents stated to the defendants as alleged in the fifth para. of the statement.

Mr. Justice Farran: Mr. Lang desires to know whether you want to raise any issue as to the shipment of goods.

Mr. Scott replied that he did not wish to raise any issue about the shipment of goods which he admitted.

Mr. Lang: You do not raise any issue as to its value also?

Mr. Scott said that he admitted the shipment and value of goods.

Mr. Lang said that the *onus* of proving the allegations contained in the fifth para. of the written statement lay on the defendants, and he gave Mr. Scott the opportunity of opening the case as there were some allegations made against the plaintiffs.

Mr. Scott, in opening the case, said that the plaintiffs in the case were partners in a firm. They had their firms also at Shanghai and Hongkong. The Shanghai firm was managed by a member of the Talati family who was not a partner. The Hongkong firm was managed by Mr. Maneckji Pestonji Talati, one of the plaintiffs in the case. On the 8th October, 1892, the plaintiffs shipped a consignment of silk which was specified in the plaint. They had no evidence as to the shipment or the value of it, but they could not dispute the evidence which had been given in Shanghai on the point. It appeared that the silk was shipped for Bombay. The plaintiffs kept an insurance fund and insured themselves the goods consigned through them. It did not appear from the evidence taken on commission that they had insured the goods before the Bokhara sailed from Shanghai. On the 15th October a Parsee, surnamed Reporter, who was going as insurance broker on behalf of the plaintiffs, came to the office of Messrs. Wallace and Company, agents for the defendants in Bombay, and effected an insurance which had now been sued upon. The policy was annexed to the plaint and there was a question between the plaintiffs and the defendants as to whether the policy was for total loss, or whether it was a policy f. p. a., *i.e.*, free of particular average, or w. a., *i.e.*, with particulars. If it was a total loss policy a higher rate of premium was paid in consequence of it. The plaintiffs said that it was a total loss "free of particular average," against total loss only, and the defendants said that it was a f. p. a. policy, and that there was nothing unusual in the risk. The point in the case would be misrepresentation and concealment. They were told that the risk on the Bokhara was a good risk, whereas it was not so. The steamer had sailed from Shanghai on the 8th October. The voyage between Shanghai and Hongkong occupied seventy or eighty hours. It was due at Hongkong on the 11th. Now, the question was whether there was any misrepresentation made at the time the insurance had been effected. The learned counsel then proceeded to read rulings in Arnold on Marine Insurance as to what was misrepresentation. The plaintiffs in Bombay said that they had given all the information they possessed, and complained that they had not received definite information from Hongkong. It was their duty to wire all news from Hongkong, before the insurance was effected in Bombay. The plaintiffs had tried to insure goods in Hongkong and Shanghai at a very high rate of premium, but had not succeeded in doing so. The learned counsel, after citing several authorities in support of his contention that the plaintiffs were bound to disclose all information they possessed before effecting insurance, proceeded to read telegrams passed between the plaintiffs' firm in Bombay and China. In one of the telegrams the manager at Shanghai asked the plaintiffs whether they had informed that the Bokhara was overdue. It showed that they did not expect to have the goods insured if the fact that the Bokhara was overdue was disclosed.

Mr. Lang submitted that Mr. Scott should read the reply to the telegram. The manager at Shanghai asked the plaintiffs in Hongkong: "Have you informed Bokhara overdue?" and the reply was, "Yes."

Mr. Scott read all the letters which had been sent from Hongkong to Bombay, and urged that the plaintiffs had held back from the defendants in Bombay the information regarding the Bokhara, which they ought to have communicated to them prior to effecting the insurance. The learned counsel said that, having gone through the letters and telegrams, he would now put in the evidence taken on commission at Hongkong.

Mr. Lowndes here read the evidence, taken on commission, of Mr. Maneckjee Pestonjee Talati, the plaintiffs' partner at Hongkong, confirming in material parts the statements of the plaint. The evidence referred to several letters and telegrams, which were marked and put in, including all the letters from Shanghai to Bombay, which were separately marked. The learned counsel next read and put in the evidence of Mr. J. M. Marshall, an assistant in the office of the P. and O. Company at Hongkong, who said that the agent of the P. and O. Company there was also the agent of the Indemnity Marine Assurance Company. They never took risks on steamers that were overdue. Witness did not take any risks on behalf of the Indemnity Marine Assurance Company on the overdue Bokhara.

Mr. Lang complained that the defendants' counsel did not intend to put in the letter of Mr. Joseph referred to in Mr. Marshall's evidence.

Mr. Scott said that if the court desired, he had no objection to put it in.

It was accordingly put in, together with the reply of Mr. Mehta to it.

The court adjourned at this stage.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company was held at the registered office of the company, 39, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3 p.m., yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya presided, and the following resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the 18th August last were confirmed:—

1. That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Gordhandas Khatau be, and is hereby appointed sole liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

2. That the said liquidator be and is hereby authorised to consent to the Registration of a new Company to be named The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, with a Memorandum and Articles of Association, which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the Directors of this Company.

3. That the draft agreement submitted to this Meeting, and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidator of the one part and the The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liqurdator be and his hereby authorised pursuant to section 204 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated), in the terms of the said Draft and to carry the same into effect with such modifications as they think expedient.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. J. Westall presiding.

The following report of the directors was approved and adopted:—The directors have the pleasure of submitting the audited accounts for the year ended on 30th June, 1894, which will be found to show a very satisfactory result. Wheat prices have ruled very low almost throughout the past year, and it is in a great measure due to this fact that our turn-over has considerably exceeded that of any previous year, and that moreover better selling margins could be secured. Our sales of flour and bran totalled 230,160 maunds, as against 192,278 maunds in 1892-93 and 153,013 maunds during 1891-92. The average cost price of wheat was Re. 1-15-7 per maund as compared with Rs. 2-11-0 in 1892-93; and the average selling price of flour and bran Rs. 2-15-1 per maund, as against Rs. 3-8-9 in 1892-93. The net earnings amount to Rs. 1,33,456-11-11, to which is to be added Rs. 4,499-9-7, being balance carried over from the previous year, thus leaving Rs. 1,37,956-5-6 to be disposed of; and after deducting from this Rs. 12,295-5-8, being Messrs. Volkart Brothers' commission, the directors recommend that the balance be appropriated as follows:—Rs. 55,000 to depreciation account, Rs. 24,000 to reserve fund account; Rs. 2,900 as bonus to staff; Rs. 34,620 dividend, equal to 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital (free of income-tax); and Rs. 9,140-15-10 balance to be carried forward. As the exceptionally good profit made this time might in some quarters be considered to warrant the payment of a larger dividend, the directors would briefly explain their reasons for not having proposed one of more than Rs. 20 per share, viz., by transferring Rs. 55,000 to depreciation account, this fund is brought up to Rs. 1,10,000, a sum about equal to an average annual contribution of 5 per cent. on machinery and 3 per cent. on buildings for the time the mill has been at work. That it would be wise to provide for the possibly injurious effect upon the profits of the company caused by the competition of a new steam-roller flour mill which has recently been erected in the neighbourhood of the company's mill. Your directors are strongly of opinion that advantage should be taken of so favourable an opportunity to write depreciation account up to date and add a substantial sum to the reserve fund in order to place the affairs of the company on a sound and strong footing. On the departure from Bombay of Mr. C. E. Nixon, the company's auditor during the last three years, Mr. G. K. Remington was named by the directors to act in his place, and you will be asked for your approval of the appointment. The buildings, godowns, bungalows, machinery, engine and boilers, stock and stores at Delhi are insured against fire for Rs. 4,52,500.

A dividend of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax was declared. The appointment of Mr. Chubildas Lallubhai and Mr. J. Spinner as directors was confirmed, while Mr. Westall was re-elected a director. Mr. G. K. Remington's appointment made by the board being confirmed, his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and Messrs. Volkart Brothers, secretaries and treasurers, for the successful and able management of the company's affairs.

PIGS IN MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A year ago, I drew the attention of the authorities through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, to the number of pigs knocking about Church Street in Mazagon, and soon thereafter the police or Municipal authorities destroyed a number of them found on the public road, thus relieving the residents of the nuisance then complained of. But the Goanese residents in this locality have, it appears, a great love for these animals, whose meat is much relished by them, hence the repetition of the nuisance, to which I now beg to draw the attention of the authorities concerned, in hopes that not only the pigs to be seen in Nowland and Church Gate Street will be destroyed, but their owners punished for allowing them to knock about the public streets.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 13. A MAZAGONITE.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before Mr. C. M. CURSETJI, 3rd Judge.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

HURNANDRAI KHETSIDAS AND RAMNARAYEN HURNANDRAI *vs.* RALLI BROTHERS.

IN this suit plaintiffs, who carry on business in the name of Khetsidas Harnandrai, at Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, sought to recover from the defendants, the well-known firm of the brokers, the sum of Rs. 612-14-9, being damages and expenses incurred by reason of defendants' failure to take delivery of 195 bales of Indore cotton, purchased by defendants from plaintiffs on the 18th May, 1894.

Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiffs, while defendants were represented by Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

The third Judge, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit to recover damages, in that, it is alleged, the defendants contracted to buy from the plaintiffs 195 bales of cotton, and subsequently committed a breach of such contract by refusing to take delivery. The defendants deny the contract and the only question for decision is, whether defendants did contract to buy as alleged. The following facts are undisputed, or are such as I find, proved on the evidence before me. Mr. Lygette, acting as broker for both parties, went to defendants' office to arrange for sale to them of certain cotton, belonging to plaintiffs. Defendants were then looking out for a particular type of cotton. The broker was aware of this. He took small samples out of four bales, and showed the same to Mr. Ward, head of the defendants' cotton department. Mr. Ward found the samples not quite up to his type, but still such as he was willing to buy at a rate something less than what he was prepared to give, had the samples quite tallied with his required type. He was, however, still in doubt, and not quite satisfied. He desired to have a bigger average of samples, and it was agreed that if on a further examination of sixteen more bales, the cotton proposed to be sold met Mr. Ward's approval defendants would buy 195 bales. On this Mr. Ward wrote Exhibit A, which is a pencilled memo. only to one of his subordinates at Colaba, ordering sampling of "sixteen bales of Indore . . . out of 195 bales bought at Rs. 176." On this a further sampling was made but of only eight bales, when Mr. Ward declined to proceed further and refused to complete the negociation as he said such further sampling showed the cotton offered inferior to what he was looking for. The plaintiffs, thereupon, proposed a survey, which defendants declined to have any interest in. An *ex-parte* survey was held, and the parties are in court. The plaintiffs' case is that defendants bought the 195 bales on the bas is of the first samples out of four bales, and that the bargain and sale was complete subject only to subsequent sixteen or eight bales being equal to such four bales. In support of this they mainly rely on Exhibit A. Considering, however, the evidence before me I am unable to place on Exhibit A, the construction sought to be placed by the plaintiffs. I think I am justified in holding that the effect of Exhibit A, though it might have been expressed more clearly, is nothing more than this, that if on further examination the cotton offered for sale was approved of, the defendants would take 195 bales of it. There is nothing to show that the further sampling was not entirely independent of the first samples, such subsequent sampling, it is not shown, was simply tested by or compared with the first samples. The first samples were not stamped or set apart in any way to help to test the later sampling. All I think that the defendants meant was that, though from what Mr. Ward saw of the first samples, the cotton was approximately near what defendants were wishing to buy, still a larger test or examination was necessary and the sale was to be held complete only on Mr. Ward approving the cotton on such further examination. I don't think the matter went beyond this. It was a ready sale on approval, and in such a case of course, the sole judge as to whether the goods are such as to meet buyers' requirements can only be the buyers and no body else. The plaintiffs have clearly misconceived the effect of Ex. A. The absence of stamping and the absence of the usual bought and sold notes, shows that the negotiation did not go beyond the approval stage, and that there was no complete contract. If the sale was to be on the basis of the first samples, the further sampling was surely an unnecessary waste of time, such further samples would have been stamped, bought and sold, notes exchanged, and the plaintiffs would have been held to deliver in accordance with such samples and there the matter would have ended. I think the subsequent sampling was entirely independent of the first samples, and this showed that the completion of the bargain depended on the defendants' approving the goods after a further examination. It was not a question whether the bulk of the 195 bales was equal to the first four samples or whether the subsequent eight bales examined equalled the such first samples. It was a spot sale or ready sale or subject to approval, and it was open to the defendant or the buyers to approve or not. In such a case I take it, no court could question the buyers' right to reject the goods nor can a court enter into the question whether the buyers have honestly exceeded their option or not. In this case, moreover, there is nothing to show that the defendants refused to approve in a capricious manner or from any dishonest motive. The price had not fallen below the agreed figures and the defendants still required cotton, and bought it elsewhere at even a higher rate. On the other hand assuming that this was a sale according to sample, it lay on the plaintiffs to show that the bulk corresponded with the samples. The court must have held that the plaintiffs failed to show this. The evidence on this point offered by the plaintiffs is of a most meagre, insufficient, and unsatisfactory character, and such as does not admit of the court coming to any other finding. I accordingly find that there was no binding contract and the plaintiffs not entitled to recover as per summons. Suit dismissed. Plaintiffs to pay defendants Rs. 45 as professional costs.

*** The above judgment was delivered by the learned Judge on the 27th ultimo, and it would certainly have been published in these columns, on the following day, had the judgment-book been placed on the reporters' table at the proper time.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

THE following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays in English for the above Medal in 1895:—"The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India."

THE VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK GOLD MEDAL.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for the competitive Essays in English for the above Medal in 1895:—"History and Chronology of the Sanskrit Kavya Literature."

THE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI GOLD MEDAL AND PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays in English for the above Medal and Prize for 1895:—"The History of the Princes of the Kalachuri or Chedi Dynasty of Tripura as gathered from the published Inscriptions and other sources."

THE SUJNA GOKULJI ZALA VEDANT PRIZE (1893).

As the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize for 1893 has not been awarded in connection with the M.A. examination, the Syndicate have resolved to award the prize for that year in accordance with Regulation 3 to the best Essay in English on the following subject, provided it be deemed worthy of the prize:—"Whether the Bhagavadgita teaches a definite system of Vedanta, and if so, which?"

THE SUJNA GOKULJI ZALA VEDANT PRIZE (1891).

As the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize for 1891 was not awarded in connection with the M.A. examination of that year, and as no Essay has been sent in on the subject prescribed for competitive Essays for the prize, the Syndicate have resolved to award it in accordance with Regulation 4 of the Regulations relating to the Prize for the best Translation into English of Suresvaracharya's Naishkarmyasiddhi, provided it be deemed worthy of the prize.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Syndicate have appointed Professor M. Macmillan, B.A., to deliver these Lectures for 1894-95 on the following subject:—"Latin and Greek, and the Literature in which they are embodied."

A RATHER serious slip having occurred on the road at the seventeenth mile-post from Dalhousie, whereby the traffic was stopped for a while, the bunniahs immediately took advantage of it to raise the price of *atta* and food-grains. But the Assistant Commissioner promptly had them up before him, and warned them that if they attempted the road-blocked trick with him, he would take very effective and unpleasant ways of frustrating it, and the bunniahs therefore changed their minds and their prices.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esp'de.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	84	2	68	7	68	97	59	66
Thursday, Sept. 13th	0	23	0	11	0	13	0	43
Total	84	25	68	18	69	10	60	9
Total fall to Sept. 13th, 1893	76	59	65	71	63	47	63	15
Total fall to Sept. 13th, 1892	112	35	91	64	89	19	87	5

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 8th September:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	74	49	Baroda	48	95
Panjoo	65	84	Mehmadabad	44	60
Vaitarana	60	49	Ahmedabad	44	43
Palghur	65	15	Viramgam	36	42
Gholwad	77	97	Wadhwan	32	82
Damaun	72	0	Dabhoi	55	36
Bulsar	63	82	Sevalia	44	48
Nausari	60	56	Godhra	46	75
Surat	45	46	Kharaghora	39	1
Kim	49	43	Limkheda	56	44
Broach	43	39	Dohad	29	15

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·723	Calm	1	91·1	78·4	79	..	28·41	+1·67
Agra	29·734	NW	3	91·5	78·2	83	..	29·48	+5·28
Cawnpore	29·768	WNW	3	92·5	77·1	81	..	38·58	..
Allahabad	29·729	WSW	3	93·6	79·8	89	..	45·55	+13·37
Jhansi	29·760	SSW	2	90·1	77·7	79	0·03	44·23	+11·59
Jacobabad	29·689	Calm	2	107·4	82·0	64	..	0·20	−2·53
Karachi	29·815	W	15	87·2	77·6	72	..	3·53	+2·63
Jeypore	29·779	S|E	1	91·2	75·1	79	..	26·47	+1·77
Ajmere	29·794	W	3	90·9	76·1	84	0·10	23·44	+4·47
Deesa	29·810	WSW	8	93·8	74·5	89	0·14	21·99	−1·80
Ahmedabad	29·841	NW	1	87·2	74·6	95	2·46	48·37	..
Bhuj	29·831	WNW	14	89·0	75·9	74	..	27·44	+14·59
Rajkot	29·861	W	8	85·4	71·8	86	0·13	46·45	+21·37
Veraval	29·876	W	10	83·5	77·3	85	..	24·81	..
Neemuch	29·819	NNW	6	87·7	71·7	91	..	23·45	−1·33
Indore	29·816	SW	5	82·5	71·1	93	1·01	21·97	−5·46
Sangor	29·782	Calm	1	89·3	74·6	92	0·20	60·04	+19·50
Jubbulpore	29·781	WNW	1	89·4	74·6	89	0·10	45·01	−5·06
Hoshangabad	29·801	SW	2	88·3	74·7	91	0·23	45·65	−1·43
Khandwa	29·816	W	9	81·2	74·2	98	0·71	39·82	+4·66
Raipur	29·768	Calm	2	90·3	76·1	92	0·37	42·71	+1·17
Nagpur	29·775	NNW	2	86·8	75·1	85	0·08	42·91	+4·23
Amraoti	29·797	WNW	3	84·6	74·3

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

THE change in the day of departure of the English mails from Friday to Saturday, which will take place next week, marks the virtual termination of the S.-W. Monsoon; and, with a generally satisfactory rainfall, it might be expected that trade prospects would now begin to brighten; but while the influence of an unsettled Exchange continues, to militate against mercantile operations in the future, as it has done in the past, the commercial outlook is still fraught with much uncertainty. Business in Produce has remained in its previous dull state; though in Seeds there has been rather more life than in our other principal Export staples. The course of Exchange has again been erratic, and rates have latterly moved rapidly downward in a demoralized market, showing this evening a decline of 5-32d. to 3-16d. from those which ruled at closing last Thursday, after some recovery from the lowest point touched to-day. The Money Market remains very easy. Government Paper is unchanged for 3½ per Cents. Freights close very quiet but steady for September-October shipment; but for next year's March-May loading there is a good demand for tonnage. The continued slackness of demand from the districts causes business in Imports to be on a very moderate scale; but prices of staple Manchester goods show little quotable change.

MONEY.—The principal change noticeable in the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, was an increase of 25¼ lakhs in Private Deposits, compared with an addition of only 2¾ lakhs in the week preceding, and making the net falling off in the trade demand for Money from the Bank 21¼ lakhs, a slight decrease having taken place in Loans, while Bills Discounted had increased to about the same extent as in the week preceding that covered by the Return under notice. That the addition to the Bank's cash balance in presence of these figures was only 5¼ lakhs, at some 270¼ lakhs, was due to withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, a further increase in Government Securities having been only partially counterbalanced by a reduction of the Bank's balances with other Banks. The very easy feeling in the Money Market generally has continued, and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was most irregular and erratic throughout the day last Friday, opening at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight credits, at which rates business transpired, and a small enquiry springing up for Bank Paper, in which Banks joined, rates gave way temporarily to 1s. 1 5-8d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 21-32d. Demand, at which again more business was reported. Ere long, however, orders from outside to sell, steadied things again, 1s. 1 11-16d. Telegraphic having been done for October-November transfer; then Merchants' Bills to 1s. 1 25-32d., and finally at 1s. 1 13-16d. at three months' sight, the market closing firmer in sympathy with Calcutta. On Saturday it opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 23-32d. Demand; and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits for September and October delivery, rates remaining without change throughout the day, except that Telegraphic, for September transfer, was available at the quoted rate for Demand without attracting buyers. In Merchants' Bills also nothing transpired. On Monday the market was irregular again, opening rates having been 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for September; and 1s. 1 3-4d. for Telegraphic, for October onwards; and 1s 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits for September delivery; 1s. 1 27-32d. October-December, and 1s. 1 7-8d. for 1895, at all of which rates business was reported. The supply of Merchants' Bills was again limited; and, late in the day, a fair enquiry for Bank remittance springing up, rates closed easier. A weak feeling prevailed at opening on Tuesday at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and 1s. 1 13-16 to 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a little business was reported, also a fair amount of ready and forward Telegraphic, at 1s. 1 11-16d., the market closing weak. Yesterday the market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 5-8d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 21-32d. Demand for Bank remittance, remaining thereat until well on in the day, Telegraphic having given in the interval at the latter rate also. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 1¾d. ready; 1s. 1 25-32d. to the end of the year; and 1s. 1 13-16d. for 1895; at which rates business was reported; but towards the close, on the receipt of easier rates from Calcutta, quotations here partially receded 1-32d. On the receipt this morning of telegraphic news of the result of the weekly biddings for Council drafts—only Rs. 26,30,000 of the 40 lakhs offered having been taken at 1s. 1 5-8d.—this market opened weak and unsettled at 1s. 1¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which speculators and bona-fide buyers both operated freely, with the result that rates receded to 1s. 1 7-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, both ready and forward, at which again a fair amount was done. Meantime three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 1 9-16d. for September-October delivery; 1s. 1 19-32d. to the end of the year; and 1s. 1 5-8d for next year. In Calcutta, rates opened at 1s. 1 9-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 1¾d. for six months' sight Credits; but on receipt of news of the usual stampede on each days in Bombay, rates there also became temporarily demoralised, sellers of Mercantile Bills holding back, while Banks refused to sell without cover. Later on, however, sellers of Bills in Calcutta began to come out, and rates at once turned, latest quotations from that side being 1s. 1 17-32d. for Telegraphic, ready and forward sellers, with no enquiry and 1s. 1 23-32d. for six months' sight Bills, *firm*, upon which, rates here advanced at once to 1s. 1¾d. for forward Telegraphic, and speculators also turning round again as sellers, this market closed firm as follows:—

		per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 15-32 to ¼d.	"
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-16 to 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1¾d.	"
Do. 4 "	1s. 1 17-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 1 19-32 to ¾d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 21-32 to 11-16d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 1 5/8 to 21-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 11-16 to 23-32d.	"
Francs 3 "	1·43 to 1·43½	"
Do. 6 "	1·43½ to 1·44½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 102 7/8 for Fours, and at 103 for 3½ per Cents, both for Money; but rates advanced in a firm market 103 3/8 and 103 1-16 for each denomination, respectively, having been quoted at the close. On Saturday the market opened at 103¼ for Fours for Money, and at the same rate for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103⅜ for Account; and these quotations were maintained throughout the day to the close, in a firm market. Opening on Monday at 103¼ for both denominations, the rate soon advanced to 103⅜ for Fours and 103 5/8 for 3½ per Cents for cash, at which the market remained steady, 103⅜ and 103½, respectively, having been quoted at the close. On the following day the market was weak at 103 3/8 for Fours, and 103¼ for 3½ per Cents for cash, these having also been the respective closing quotations. Yesterday a weak feeling again prevailed; but rates closed on about the same level as Tuesday's final quotations, say, at 103 7-16 for Fours, and 103 3-16 for 3½ per Cents. To-day the market has been quiet but steady at the opening rates of 103¼ for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103 1-8 for the 1st October settlement, at which also the market closed until Monday for holidays. Fours have been quoted at 103; but the rate for this diminution is now nominal owing to their conversion.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is one per cent. higher, at 127. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 107¼.

SHARES.—The tone of this market has been generally quiet but steady since last mail day; but an upward movement has been felt in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to a material extent, resulting in an advance, compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening of Rs. 30 in Luckmidas Mill share; of Rs. 25 in Morarji Gokaldas, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 15 in Queen; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, Indian Manufacturing, James Greaves, New Great Eastern, Victoria, and Sholapore; and of Rs. 5 each in China, Colaba Land and Mill, David, Hindostan, Jevraj Balloo, and Presidency: Central India, on the other hand, having declined Rs. 20; Western India Rs. 15; and Khandeish, Rs. 10. In Press shares, Albert of Kurrachee have advanced Rs. 42½; Volkarts, Rs. 45; Bellary, Rs. 12½; New Indian, Rs. 3½; English, Rs. 2½; and Hingoli, Rs. 1½; while Mercantile have declined Rs. 5; and Mofussil Rs. 2½. In Miscellanous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 37½ higher on the first issue, and Rs. 22½ on the second. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 25; Delhi and Northern Flour; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 5 each; Marcks & Co. Rs. 3; and Kemp & Co. Rs. 2 per share.

Bank of Rombay shares have declined Rs. 27½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of the demand for staple *Grey Goods* for the up-country markets, the business done in this direction during the past week has been upon a very moderate scale; and stocks continued to show a tendency to increase. Meantime, however, prices generally have ruled on about the previous level. No change of importance has taken place in position or value of *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* or *Printed* Goods. A Bazaar dealer has purchased large quantities of *Locally-made* Goods at fully current rates. The Clearances from the Bazaar of *Imported* Goods during the week have been 3,000 packages; and of *Local* 4,000 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been reported in *Imported Twist* this week, and the tone of the market has been quiet at last week's rates. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week ending on Tuesday morning aggregated about 7,500 bales, with Exchange on Bombay at Rs. 194. Things here have gone from bad to worse. Up to last Wednesday, Spinners, as a rule, were not inclined to accept lower offers; but since yesterday they have begun to accept the reduction prepared by China buyers, and this has led to a large increase in business. The sales for the week are estimated at 6,000 bales; and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist						Per lb.
"	"	No. 8s	"	4 5/8 to 4¾		"
"	"	" 10s	"	5 " 5¼		"
"	"	" 12s	"	5 1/8 " 5 5-16		"
"	"	" 16s	"	5 5/8 " 6		"
"	"	" 20s	"	6 " 6¼		"
"	"	" 24s	"	6¼		"
"	"	" 30s	"	7 1/8 " 7 7-16		"
"	"	" 40s	"	8¼ " 9		"

METALS.—The *Copper* market has been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing, and prices unchanged. *Yellow Metal* has advanced 8 as. per cwt. in a steady market, a moderate business having been reported. *Iron* is steady and unchanged in value for all descriptions, a moderate demand having been felt during the past week.

COAL.—Sales, chiefly of *Powell's Duffryn Cardiff*, ready, as well as August-September shipment have been reported during the week at from Rs. 17½ to Rs. 17 per ton; and some ready *Davison's West Hartley* has changed hands at from Rs. 16¼ to Rs. 16¼ per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs.	16	per ton.
West do.	"	16¼	"
Australian		*Nil.*	"
Powell's Duffryn	"	17¼	"
Cardiff	"	16¼	"
Japan		*Nil.*	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—As far as exporters are concerned, the past week has been almost a blank in business in this staple, their transactions, as reported, having been confined to the purchase of 200 bales of Oomra descriptions, and a contract for 400 bales of Broach of the new crop, for March delivery. The local Mills have, on the other hand, taken some 6,000 bales, consisting mainly of Oomra kinds, but including some Dhollera-Bhownugger, Dharwar, Compta, and Western. The tone of the market has been quiet throughout, and, latterly, prices have given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. This evening the market is quiet, with prices Rs. 2 lower than they were a week ago.

Telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts to hand this morning reported finer weather in the Bengal circle, where the plants were flourishing and in flower, generally, and showing bolls rapidly ripening in the Cawnpore district. Reports from the Oomrawuttee, Broach, and Dhollera circles are also, generally, of a favourable tenor; but at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, more rain was much needed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F	Per lb.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	165—2 29-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	150—2 21-32d.
Do. Good	"	140—2 15-32d.
Beiatee, Fine	"	176—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	168—2 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	171—3d.
Do. Good	"	161—2 27-32d.
Oomra F. Good	"	178—3 3-32d.
Do. Good	"	168—2 15-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	191—3 1-4.
Do. F. G.	"	180—3 1-4
Do. Good	"	173—3 1-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	183—3 3-16d.
Westerns	"	175—3 1-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892 Bales.
For the week	2,529	6,136	2,892
From 1st January to 12th Sept.	1,528,970	1,504,138	1,607,945
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,116	3,595	1,648
From 1st January to 12th Sept.	767,543	747,615	849,195
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,287	2,620	974
From 1st January to 12th Sept.	138,417	136,985	140,098

WHEAT.—There has been no improvement in the export demand for this staple, and the market has remained quiet throughout the week with prices of all descriptions on about the previous level, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	0	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	10	0 "
Red Delhi	"	3	5	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	8	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS.—This market has also been generally quiet in tone, with transactions on shippers' account upon a moderate scale; and beyond some slight fluctuations in the value of *Linseed* prices have shown no movement. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	"	6-8-0	"
do. do. Cawnpore.	"	6-2-0 to 6-4-0	"
do. Red do.	"	5-14-0 to 6-2-6	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	28,543	70,514	55,772
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th September	2,801,450	5,636,917	8,818,533
Linseed for the week	5,011	18,261	12,256
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th September	5,081,234	3,847,984	3,460,286
Rapeseed for the week	9,284	43,940	13,761
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th September	3,271,716	4,065,965	1,345,528
Gingellyseed for the week	1,219	23	1,438
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th September	751,293	945,040	869,419

The Clearances of wheat and seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	60,642	42,862
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th September	1,502,363	4,225,778	8,141,776
Linseed for the week	23,275	31,700	55,542
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th September	4,971,766	3,623,376	3,339,950
Rapeseed for the week	85,529	74,885	39,282
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th September	3,017,615	5,753,430	1,086,960
Gingellyseed for the week	.....	.....	2,762
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th September	891,498	1,124,695	946,038

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 13.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DU'CASSE—August 23, at Tezpore, the wife of J A Du'Caste, of a son
GRANT—September 3, at Rockville, Darjiling, the wife of Wm St Clair Grant, of Bhagalpur, of a son
HOPKINS—September 3, at Killarney, Mussoorie, the wife of H M R Hopkins, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter
MOIR—September 8, at Sagmoota Tea Estate, the wife of Chas Moir, of a son.
STEWART—September 5, at "Dulce Domum," Allpore, the wife of T Stewart, of a daughter.
WHITBY—August 30, at Delhi, the wife of Robert J L Whitby, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MASON—September 6, at Mussoorie, Audley Charles, infant son of Rev C A Mason, Chaplain, Allahabad Cantonment, aged 11 days.
THOMSON—September 3, at Saugor, Iris, daughter of Captain, and Mrs W D Thomson, aged 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

THE complaint is often heard—especially from cold weather visitors, and others whose knowledge of India is limited—that while great attention is paid by the administrators of this Empire to the higher education of the favoured few, elementary instruction is almost entirely neglected. The review of the Viceroy in Council on the quinquennial educational report of Mr. A. M. Nash is not primarily concerned with the defence of the present educational system, but the mere quotation of the figures cited in the review is sufficient to show that the system is less open to reproach on the ground named than is sometimes supposed. The great majority of those under education are receiving instruction of a very elementary character. At the commencement of the quinquennial period 94·3 per cent. of the children at school were being instructed in primary institutions, but this higher proportion was somewhat less at the end of the five years. There are 5·7 per cent. of the children attending secondary schools, while only 0·4 per cent. of the persons receiving tuition are students in colleges. During the quinquennium there has been little change in the proportion of pupils in the three divisions into which they naturally fall—elementary, secondary, and higher students. The number of institutions, public and private, coming within the purview of the Education Department has risen from 127,116 to 141,793 or by 11·5 per cent., and the number of pupils from 3,343,544 to 3,856,821 or by 15·3 per cent. To the extent of sixty-three thousand the latter increase is due to the inclusion of the returns from Upper Burma for the first time. These returns are gratifying, but all educational reformers must acknowledge that a great deal remains to be accomplished. Adopting a somewhat rough standard of fifteen per cent. of the total population as constituting children of the school-going age, we find that in 1887 only one child out of every ten was under instruction. In 1892 the proportion had risen to one in nine. The percentage is lowest in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, where it has actually receded from five to four per cent. Turning to the recently issued Census Report for these Provinces for an explanation of a retrogression which has taken place side by side with progress in all other parts of India, we find that the Census Commissioner is of opinion that the educational returns are incomplete owing to the introduction of a word not before used in the instructions to enumerators. The word school was translated "madressa," it being overlooked that this name in the vernacular of the common people is only used to designate a Government school. As a consequence a large number of pupils learning at private institutions have not been included in the returns. This belief is borne out by the fact that an analysis of the returns of "learning," "literate" and "illiterate" persons, as compared with the previous census, proves that the figures, are most faulty in those districts in which the number of pupils at private institutions is largest. It is therefore intended in future enumerations to make an express use of the words "maktab" and "patsala," so as to prevent the exclusion from the return of vernacular schools as patronised by Muhammadan and Hindus.

In view of recent discussions here concerning higher education and its physical effects upon the students, we naturally turn to that portion of the Government review which deals with the University system. It is, however, merely a compilation of facts and figures, very little attempt being made to draw deductions from them. The number of colleges, affiliated to Universities in 1881-82 was 85 and the number of students 7,582. In 1892-93 these figures had risen to 144 and 16,632 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that while receipts from fees have increased very greatly, the cost of educating each student has declined from Rs. 211 to Rs. 166 per annum. At Rangoon College, however, owing to the small number of students the cost per head is no less than Rs. 895 per annum. In aided colleges, the annual cost to Government is Rs. 42 per pupil. During the quinquennium the number of M. A. degrees gained annually has remained almost stationary, whilst the average of B. A.s has risen from 710 to 898. It is noteworthy that seventy per cent. of the men who obtained the former degree belonged to Lower Bengal. The low percentage of success on the part of the Bengali candidates for the B. A. degree is partly attributed by Mr. Nash to the lowering of the entrance standard. The scientific course for the B. A. degree was chosen by a fair proportion of the successful candidates. Since the inauguration of the Allahabad University three thousand candidates have passed the entrance examination, and a number of colleges have been affiliated. The greater part of the expenditure in the Universities is met from fees, together with income from endowments, the Universities of Bombay and the Punjab alone receiving aid from public funds. The position of Bombay in this respect may be considered unique, when it is remembered that the Punjab University is a teaching as well as an examining body. There are now twenty-seven law colleges, as against sixteen five years ago. The Bombay and Madras Senates have both recognised the necessity for law students to read, for a period at any rate, in the Presidency town, and the Bengal Government has also expressed an opinion that in order to make the teaching of law a reality it would be necessary to establish a college similar to that at Madras. The Allahabad University is the only one which confers degrees in law upon persons who have not graduated in arts, but although the way is thus made easy in the North-West, Bengal still has by far the greatest proportion of law students. The medical colleges and schools have not increased in number, but more students now pass through them. The Mahomedan Educational Congress is evidently doing good work, for the increase in the number of Mussalman students has been relatively far higher than that of the Hindus, amounting to eighteen per cent. Something has been done to cultivate a taste for technical education by the general introduction of drawing into the school course. In many provinces even this is still in the experimental stage, and the further development of technical education has not yet been generally systematised. A defect in the educational system which demands serious attention is the inadequacy of the course of training given in many of the training schools for teachers.

When Dr. Voelcker came over to India to report on the condition of agriculture, he spoke of the spread of education as an important element in the improvement of an industry forming the means of livelihood to three-fourths of the population. "Until lately," wrote the learned analyist, "the tendency of education has been in a purely literary direction, and has turned attention away from the land rather than towards it; the fault can now best be remedied by substituting agricultural education for a part of the present educational programme." He advocated the introduction of agricultural "readers" and "object lessons" into the elementary schools; and the teaching in middle schools of the elements of physical science, as well as the use of agricultural primers, accompanied by illustration plots in which the ordinary farm crops would be cultivated on a small scale. In high schools the plan might be further developed. Dr. Voelcker did not consider it desirable or necessary to establish special agricultural colleges, as he thought that existing colleges of science could be utilized by the formation of special agricultural branches. Universities should also encourage the study by making agriculture an optional subject in the course for a degree and the claims of men who had passed in agriculture should be fully recognized for appointments in the revenue and cognate departments. The educational review before us shows how far these suggestions made only a year or two ago have up to the present been carried out. Drawing has been introduced into the elementary schools and agricultural readers or primiers have been prescribed. Hand and eye training on the Kindergarten principle has, in some instances, been tried, and experimental gardens have been laid out. These measures have not met with so much success as the experimental farms, with schools attached, which have been established in some provinces. But agricultural education is one of those reforms which in India will be plants of slow growth. "Greater success is to be expected," says the review, "from making instruction in the rudiments of agriculture a part and parcel of the primary system of instruction in this country than from teaching it as a subject apart from the general educational programme." As Dr. Watt has recently pointed out the methods of the Indian cultivator, although crude, are, on the whole, well adapted to his environment. The report of Dr. Voelcker shows that that eminent analyst inclines to the same opinion. He believes the best way of improving agricultural methods is to impart a general knowledge to the cultivators, who by this process of mental expansion will be enabled to perceive for themselves the small reforms which are within their means and opportunities. It is understood that the desire of the Government of India is that the local administrations should, as opportunity arises, establish experimental farms, and through them test the various methods by which agriculture could be improved, with a view to their gradual adoption by the cultivating classes.

HIDDEN away in the pages of the "Records of the Geological Survey of India," a periodical which is caviare to the general, Dr. Saise publishes a paper on the Giridih (Karharbari) coal-field, with notes on the labour and methods of working coal which obtain there. At the present time, when Indian coal is becoming more largely in demand, Dr. Saise's paper is of exceptional interest and deserves a wider publicity than it can hope for in the Geological records. The Giridih colliery is in the heart of the Karharbari coal-field, and is connected with the East Indian Railway chord line by a branch from Madhunpur, twenty-four miles long, and four other branch lines serve the companies occupied in mining. The field which is eleven miles square, is worked by the East Indian Railway Company, the Bengal Coal Company, Equitable Coal Company, and the Raniganj Coal Association. Dr. Saise geologically describes the seams of which there are two groups—the hill seams and the Karharbari seams. The first of these were first worked in the Bhaddoah and Lunki hills, but they also sink into the plains. They are many in number and of great thickness, while from one of them for many years between fifty and sixty thousand tons were raised. The coal is easily worked and the roof good. Cropping out in the hill side the mines were easy of access for new and inexperienced labour, and many hundreds of coal workers were trained in this seam. The Karharbari seams extend over an area of seven square miles, the coal is uniformly good, and the greatest depth of the lowest seam is under a thousand feet. The main source of wealth is the lower seam which is of uniform good quality and thickness. The coal cokes easily baked in open kilns or in closed ovens, both of which are used, but the outturn is inconsiderable, though it finds a ready sale. Dr. Saise enters upon the economic consideration of the coal, and then explains the system of working and lighting. Being free from gas neither is dangerous. These subjects, however, commend themselves only to scientific persons; the portion of the article which refers to labour is the most interesting to the general reader. Upon this subject, according to Dr. Saise, the greatest misconception exists. The Bawris, who were introduced twenty years ago to teach the local labour, have, to a large extent, left and taken their bad habits with them. The labour is now composed of Mahomedans, Hinduized Aborigines, Kols, and Santhals. These people make good, steady miners, are not given to excessive drinking, are mostly well-to-do, and the majority are not dependent wholly on mining, but cultivate plots of land and own cattle. The various companies have attracted labour by easy leases of land. As cultivation (rice) takes only three months of the year, the rest of the time can be spent in colliery work. Most of the miners can do without colliery work for many months together, and they are in an incomparably better position than miners in England, who have not yet gone beyond, and some have hardly reached, a living wage. As long as the Indian miner sticks to his cultivation and declines to become a collier only, he has a good time before him, as he can fix his own terms of wages and period of work. There are few or no quarrels between employers and labour. The men who are dissatisfied stay away from work and then negociations take place. The labour is paid weekly. Wages are always paid in cash, and, except in cases of contractors, the truck system is unknown. Even amongst contractors the "truck" system is a modified one. It consists in providing food from a certain shop-keeper who puts the price on a bit. This system is in vogue among the new arrivals who have not settled down comfortably or to the few [illegible] never can save. Payment [illegible] by the tub or tram or bucket [illegible] ing to nature of the coal and t[illegible] The average wages of miners [illegible] per week—excellent pay co[illegible] in the district, and says Dr. [illegible] is preferred, the chief char[illegible] ter's position being that he has [illegible] to work to time. He may get up, attend to his own affairs, get his meals, work from eight to four o'clock, and then go home again. Wages are so good that the main body of coal-cutters never work on Mondays. They take all the other holidays they can, but they are willing to sacrifice some holidays if work be emergent and coal wanted badly. The wages of coal-cutters decide the rest of the wages paid; coal-cutters get the best wages; stone-cutters and sinkers come next. The description of the coal-field does not stop here, for Dr. Saise tells us something of the habits of the people. Their main source of food-supply is the Whitty-bazaar, founded by the East Indian Railway Company; over thirty thousand persons resort weekly on Sundays to this bazaar to buy food and gossip; and never a stroke of work is done on Sundays in the Karharbari coal-field. Every article from a small tooth-comb, Santas feeding bottles, slate pencils, Manchester goods, shoes; in fact, everything the people want and do not want, can be purchased there. The founding of this bazaar is credited with doing more to settle labour than anything else; and making it a Sunday bazaar gave the rest of the week to work. Education, too, has taken root in this coal-field; and over fifteen hundred children attend schools where they receive a thorough but elementary education. The demand for educated men is on the increase, as mining sirdars and foremen are now expected to write reports on their work as in English collieries. Though few of the present generation of miners can read or write, their children can, and the parents are found to take great pride in their progress.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the memorial, adopted at a meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, which has been sent to the Government regarding the recent outbreak of cholera at the J. J. Hospital. In view of the importance of the occasion and the many interests at stake as well as the scientific problems bearing on the whole question the memorialists pray that a qualified and independent commission of inquiry who will bring to the inquiry a fully equipped mind and an impartial judgment, be appointed to inquire into the causes of, and all the circumstances connected with the recent outbreak of cholera in the J. J. Hospital, and the memorialists trust that in the interest of scientific research no less than in the interest of public health, his Excellency's Government will not fail to accede to their prayer. As a matter of fact any application of the sort should come from the public rather than from the Medical Union. Doubtless, his Excellency will ask with his usual politeness how it can possibly concern the members of the Medical Union, every one of whom is a skilled practitioner who never by any chance failed to cure a patient and never had one died even of old age. If they imagined anything was wrong in the institution, one would have thought that being members of the same profession as the officers in charge of the institution, they would have sought to defend them. But no; professional fraternity does not extend so far in Bombay. The cause of the outbreak has been reported on to Government and the Surgeon-General, an independent authority, will also report if he has not done so already. What more is necessary? Even some of the members who attended the meeting disapproved of the memorial, and we doubt very much whether Government will more than acknowledge its receipt. We shall be much surprised if they grant the prayer of the memorial.

A TELEGRAM from Hongkong, dated the 12th instant, states that during the past fortnight the total sales of Bombay yarns were 3,800 bales, the rate of exchange being quoted at Rs. 192 per 100 dollars; and that at Shanghai the number of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

A GREAT BATTLE.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 13.

A most stubbornly-fought battle took place at Kai Cheng between the Chinese and the Japanese forces on or about the 2nd instant, and most conflicting reports have reached this city regarding it; but it is believed that the result is indecisive.

FUNERAL OF THE COMTE DE PARIS.

A THOUSAND FRENCH ROYALISTS PRESENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The funeral of the late Comte de Paris took place to-day.

Among the Royal personages present was the Duke of York, who officially represented her Majesty the Queen.

About a thousand Royalists came over from France, the previous night, and joined the procession, which started from Stowe House to the Weybridge cemetery.

Several chariots loaded with wreaths and bouquets sent from various parts of Europe followed the hearse.

The ceremony throughout was most imposing.

A MEETING OF THE ROYALISTS.

IMPORT DECLARATION BY THE DUC D'ORLEANS.

After the funeral the Royalists assembled at a meeting, which was held in London. The Duc D'Orleans was present. In the course of an address he declared that, as a descendant of the Royal House of France, he was ready to fulfil the mission which he had inherited from his father.

FIGHTING AT KILWA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 12.

Latest intelligence received from German East Africa states that the Germans at Kilwa succeeded in repulsing a determined attack by the tribesmen, with severe loss to the enemy.

AN ITALIAN EDITOR ORDERED TO QUIT EGYPT.

ROME, SEPT. 12.

The Italian Government has ordered Signor Guarnieri, the editor of an Italian newspaper, published in Cairo, to quit Egypt forthwith, owing to a series of most offensive articles from his pen against the British administration in Egypt.

THE MALS.

ADEN, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the homeward Indian mails of the 7th instant, arrived here, at 6-30 a.m., to-day.

DRAFTS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The following drafts of troops will arrive in Bombay on the 2nd October :—The Lancashire and Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Oxfordshire, Essex, Derbyshire, West Kent, and Manchester Regiments; and the Munster and Irish Fusiliers.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Intelligence from Kabul, to-day, states that the Amir's answer to the Queen's invitation may be expected shortly. If the invitation is accepted the Amir leaves Kabul now in the spring of 1895.

MR. CURZON.

The Hon'ble Mr. George Curzon and party have arrived at Gilgit.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Lord Harris will not, as stated, be present at Karachi, during the Viceroy's visit. Over five thousand troops will assemble at Quetta during the durbar to be held there on the Viceroy's arrival.

THE WAZIRISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Mr. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner of Bannu; Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ismail Khan; and Mr. Grant, in charge of the Tank outpost, have been appointed to accompany Mr. Bruce who has been appointed British Joint Commissioner for the demarcation of the Waziristan boundary.

THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL AT DEHRA DUN.

The orders on the administration report of the Dehra Dun Imperial Forest School were deferred for a period of fifteen months, pending the consideration of the proposals, which have now been negatived, for the utilization of the institution in scientific training of the subordinate forest establishment of the Bombay Presidency during the period under review. A complete set of the rules for admission to the constitution of, and the discipline at, this college, has been issued. The work, however, reflects credit on the officers, and the results are satisfactory.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The latest conversion figures of the four per cent. notes in India, up to the 12th September, amounted to 116 lakhs of rupees.

MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 13.

The new musketry regulations for the Lee-Metford and Martini-Henri rifles and the Martini and Lee-Metford carbine have reached India.

THE BENGAL ARMY COMMAND.

General Rowlands is mentioned for the Command of the new Bengal Army.

THE FLOOD AT LUCKNOW.

The flood at Lucknow, owing to the overflow of the river Gumti, has assumed an alarming aspect. Chatter Manzil is the centre of a big lake, being swept through by the flood water. All public offices in that vicinity have been surrounded by water, and all business was suspended yesterday. The Moti Mahal is flooded.

The Bank of Bengal is within a few feet of the flood, though standing on high ground. The station is filled with refugees from outlying villages. A large quantity of Commissariat grain has been destroyed. Never before has any flood reached such a distance from the river.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

Two matches in the Poona Polo Tournament were played to-day. In the first match the 7th Hussars defeated the 2nd Bombay Lancers by four goals and five subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary. In the second match, the Poona Horse *vs.* the Durham Light Infantry, the latter won by four goals and two subsidiaries to two goals and one subsidiary. The Poona Horse scored two goals in the first period, after which the Durhams made four goals in the latter part of the game. The final match will be played on Saturday.

FATAL RIOT AT POONA.

A MOSQUE SACKED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

Despite the contradiction of my telegram given in your yesterday's issue, the feeling between the two communities culminated in a serious riot near the Darovala Bridge, in Poona City, at mid-night last night. A singing party of Hindus, numbering about sixty, accompanied by musicians, were returning home, *via* the Darovala Bridge, near which is a mosque. When the party was nearing the mosque a police havildar, in charge of the police station, situated in the locality, directed the musicians to stop playing as there was a party of Mahomedans inside the mosque reciting the Koran. About forty Hindus discontinued the drums, but kept on with other music.

When opposite the mosque, the Mahomedans came out in a body, and insisted on the music ceasing. The Hindus refused to comply with the request, on which the Mahomedans, shouting *din, din*, fell upon the musicians. A free fight ensued, and within a few minutes large numbers joined in the fray. The Mahomedans being out-numbered escaped as best they could. The Hindus thereupon entered the mosque, ransacked the building, and attempted to set it on fire. Policemen protected the mosque, and prevented its being fired, but could not keep the mob from destroying everything they found inside.

The work of destruction continued till the arrival of Inspector Smith, and a body of armed police from Faraskhana. The police cleared the front of the mosque and held the mob at bay, till the arrival of the Superintendent, Major Macpherson, the District Magistrate, Mr. Ommanney, and the City Magistrate, Mr. Plunkett. Attempts at conciliating the crowd proving futile, the police charged the excited mob, who fled before them down the side streets, keeping up a running fight as they went. Stones and tiles were showered upon the police, and several (including half-a-dozen constables) were wounded in the fight, and have been taken to the hospital, where one Mahomedan, who was severely beaten, has died.

The police made fifteen arrests, fourteen of the number being Hindus.

Major Macpherson was struck with a heavy stick on the arm, but his assailant was arrested.

In view of the disturbance, it is considered probable that further processions will be stopped.

LATER.

The mosque, where the fight took place, is situate just below the Darovala bridge, a short distance inside the city and is a small one, built on the side of the moat containing at the back two or three tombs. The singing party which had been visiting a Ganpati set up in a neighbouring Peth were returning into the heart of the city, *via* the bridge at halfpast twelve, singing and playing music. On the bridge itself three or four policemen were stationed as well as a havildar. The latter asking the company, which numbered nearly sixty, to desist, they left off playing the drums, but continued playing an harmonium and some other instruments on the trolly. Some Mahomedans, to the number of about forty were congregated in the mosque, reciting verses from the Koran. Three or four of them came out, and asked the Hindus to leave off playing, which they refused to do. Whereupon the Mahomedans shouting "*din*" ran out of the mosque, and a fray commenced. The few police assisted by a few more who were inside the police chowkey, tried to quell the tumult, but most of them were beaten by the rioters. The Hindus, who began to collect rapidly from all quarters, then made a rush, overpowered the Mahomedans, and entering the mosque proceeded to smash up everything inside. They beat all the people they found inside, pulled down the verandah posts, and then attempted to fire the place.

This morning the mosque presented a dreadful appearance. The sides of the few steps leading up to it were smeared with blood, and there was a small pool of blood at the bottom step. Inside the matting was stained with blood, in several places, the ground being completely covered with broken glass, and several half-burnt pieces of wood and a box slightly charred, while a strong smell of burnt wood pervaded the place. Further inside to the left where the bier was kept, the room was a total wreck. At the back two or three tombs were broken, a ladder having been brought, and placed against the wall, the tiles of a good portion of the roof were torn off to be used as missiles. A shrine on the roadside near, which was railed in, was broken open, the tombs broken to pieces and rubbish strewn all over the place. A little further on was a Usutkhana, where was also a shrine. A stack of wood stood in this place, and here the mob had attempted to ignite the place by pouring kerosine oil upon the stack.

The police, however, though not sufficiently strong to cope with the mob, were able to prevent them from firing the place. The mob also attacked one or two houses opposite the mosque, the doors of which were broken open and the verandah posts removed. The police had sent off for assistance to head-quarters, and about forty-five armed police arrived, under Mr. Vaz, and shortly afterwards Inspector Smith of the city police. They managed to divide the mob, cutting them into two sections, the armed men under Mr. Vaz being at one side of the bridge, clearing a space in front of the mosque, and the other half held back by Inspector Smith, whose men were armed with sticks only. They did their best to pacify the excited mob, which now consisted mainly of Hindus—the Mahomedans being many times outnumbered having been driven off—but did not succeed. Havildar Babaji Jugahan, the Hindu who asked the men to stop playing was considerably knocked about, as were all the policemen on the bridge. Major Macpherson, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Ommanney, District Magistrate, and Mr. Plunket, the City Magistrate, arrived shortly after two, and it was decided by them to clear the streets. The mob were driven down the various approaches to the bridge and the side streets, keeping up a fight and throwing showers of stones when they were charged by the police. Major Macpherson received a severe blow on the right arm from a Hindu, but was not otherwise injured. The four or five police sowars under Major Macpherson rode down the streets clearing the mob before them.

At the police chowkey near the scene of the fray a collection of Hindu shoes, sufficient to fill an ordinary bullock cart, a large heap of sticks and a number of topees and clothes bear witness to the way the battle raged. The wounded were taken as soon as possible to the Sassoon Hospital—where one man, a Mahomedan, who was covered in wounds, died a few minutes after admission. A good many cases of scalp wounds and slight contusions were dressed and attended to, and the patients were allowed to go home. About a dozen were detained in the hospital for treatment. It has been known that a storm was brewing for some time past, as the Hindus have made an unusual departure this year by erecting Ganpati booths in all the principal parts of the city, and announcing a big Ganpati procession for to-day.

The Hindus say that formerly they used to hold those processions, but admit they have been in abeyance for many years. They, however, insisted upon their right to hold this procession this year; and the authorities laid down regulations with a view to prevent any collision or disturbance. The Hindus, who are by far the majority in the city of Poona, object to the clause which forbids the playing of music when passing mosques and are in no mood to be dictated to in the matter. According to all the accounts the Hindus did not begin the fray, though their music was the cause of it. About fifteen persons were arrested in the crowd, of whom two are Mahomedans. They will be brought before the Magistrate to-morrow.

The procession came off this afternoon, the Ganputtis being carried by a revised route. No rioting occurred on the route. At Ganesh Peth the Mahomedans broke a Ganpati. A slight disturbance occurred, and two arrests were made. At 6 p.m. the cantonment police, which has been keeping order at the procession, returned to the Darovala bridge, where an angry crowd of Mahomedans were guarding the ruined mosque. In a few minutes the Hindus came down by that road and a fight occurred. Six arrests were made. Some cases were sent to the hospital. The police quelled the riots, repeatedly charging the mob. A squadron of the Bombay Lancers rode up and down. The police held the mosque.

At seven o'clock the principal police and military authorities were present, when a procession, bearing the dead body of a Mussulman slain this morning, which they were going to bury in the front of the ruined mosque, passed by. The procession carried lights and mournful cries were everywhere heard. The funeral party was accompanied by an armed police. When the burial was concluded, Major Macpherson spoke to the Mahomedan leaders, begging of them to disperse and promising that the cantonment police, aided by the military, would guard their mosque all night.

The leaders begged the crowd to disperse, and a majority of them assented. The whole of the police mostly armed, and a squadron of the Lancers are holding and patrolling the city to-night. Few arrests were made during the procession, chiefly those people who would not surrender their sticks, which they were forbidden to carry. After the morning's fray it is reported that many wounded were carried to their houses. There is a rumour that more deaths have occurred. The general impression is that the Mahomedans, knowing their weak numbers were not anxious to fight, and did so only in self-defence.

Up to ten clock to-night no further rioting was reported, but grave fears are entertained for the next few days.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Gunpati Festival did not pass off, as expected, without a hitch. Yesterday, at about midnight, a serious scuffle took place between the Hindus and Mahomedans near the Darovala Bridge mosque. Yesterday night there were grand illuminations for Gunpatis, and the Mahomedans managed to keep their principal mosques open and assembled there in large numbers, apparently engaged in reading religious works. Several Hindu melas singing religious songs to the strains of the harmonium passed the Darovala mosque unobstructed, and so did one respectable gentleman's mela. On his return the inmates of the mosque ordered the harmonium to be stopped and without waiting attacked the party. About eight Mahomedans and six Hindus were seriously injured, one Mahomedan dying subsequently. The police bundobast was lax throughout the City, and though the Darovala mosque was deemed a likely source of danger no special precautions were taken. One police party arrived on the scene after one hour and restored order. Major Macpherson came about half-an-hour later, and taking innocent spectators for rioters, attacked and injured many without first calling the crowd to disperse. Fifteen of these, two being Mahomedans, were then arrested, and are still in custody. This unfortunate event seriously interfered with to-day's procession. Arrangements for the procession was allowed; but the police unreasonably declined to help adequately the escort of Ganapatis from the Mahomedan quarters to the Reay Market. Two Ganapatis were consequently attacked and destroyed by the Mahomedans within the sight of the police, otherwise the procession was quiet, and orderly, lasting for five hours. There were 120 Ganapatis. The crowds were immense, and large numbers of visitors had come from outstations. Slight rioting by the Mahomedans is reported to have taken place in the evening, in Raoivar. A feeling of unrest prevails in the city.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FOURTH DAY.

The football tournament between the Royal Scots and the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry resulted in an easy victory for the Scots by four goals to nil. The Scots scored one goal in the first half time, but rushed the game in the second half, scoring three goals in succession. The final match will be played on Saturday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Singapore, for Bombay, yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	102¼ ex.
3 per cent. Reates	104⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110½ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58
Bar Silver	29½

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Chandhuri, Mr
Charrier, Lieut P A, Mrs, child, infant and ayah
Gordon, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Hill, Hon Justice
Hunt, Mr J
Johnstone, Mrs L
Petheram, Hon Sir C
Rymer, Mr W H
Scott, Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col

FOR BRINDISI

Barrow, Mr W F
Bannerjee, Mr W
Camillert, Mr J M
O'Kenelly, Mr
Lindsay, Lieut H E A
Majumdar, Mr
Wilkinson, Lieut

FOR ISMALIA—Blattan, Mr J A.

THE following passages have been engaged :—

Per s s Peninsular, Captain A Loggin, 22nd Sept. 1894.
For London—Mr Sutherland; Mr and Mrs Shahabudin; Maj Burn Murdock; Mrs Campbell and 3 infts; Mrs Hewer and 2 infts; Surg-Capt L P Ricketts; Mrs Ricketts and inft; Mrs J W Brown and inft; Mr H S Lawdon; Lieut A B Lin'say; Capt C A Kemball; Mr C W Eborall; Miss Plumb; Mr E Rozario; Mr Wm Duncan; Mrs C H Macdonald and inft; and Capt H D Vizard.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs R J Crosthwaite, child and Miss; Col H C Morse; Mr W Muston; Mr C Briggs; Mr J Burne; Col and Mrs R Morris; Mr G G White; Mr Rungeah; Nawab Zoolcader Beg; Surg-Capt S Grainger; Maj and Mrs Bayley; Mr H Treble; and Surg-Capt J G Hojel.
Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 29th Sept 1894.
For Brindisi—Mr H F S Ramsden; Mr E R Smetham; Revd Father Hopkins and Mr W Neil.
Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D Worcester, 6th October, 1894.
For London—Mr and Mrs G L Towers and 4 children; Mr and Mrs L E H Yates and child; Miss Lee; Mrs C F Oldham, infant and nurse; Lieut C M Cookcraft; Miss Synge and sister; Mrs Wumnll; and Surg-Lieut-Col B O'Brien.
For Brindisi—Mr W Humphries.
Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 13th October, 1894.
For London—Miss Strahan; and Capt E D Mansell.
Per s s Oriental, Captain S Moule, 20th October, 1894.
For London—Misses M N and N Nesfield; Mr Nesfield; Maj H G Wheatley; Mr E H Hearn; Mrs Baddeley and child; Lady White and Maid; Capt E D Mansel; and Capt W Kirkpatrick.
For Brindisi—Mr H H Priest.
For Malta—Lieut A Carnana.
Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 27th October, 1894.
Mr D Cairns.
Per s s Caledonia, Capt W B Andrews, 3rd November 1894.
For Brindisi—Mr C W Price; and Mr E A Hearn.
For London—Revd W E and Mrs Davies; and Miss B C M Bell.
Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 17th November, 1894.
For London—Mr and Mrs A Neville; Miss Paton; Miss G Paton; Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col A McM Patterson; Mrs Patterson, 2 infts and 2 Misses; Mr and Mrs Burn.

THE steady rise of the Gumti is causing much anxiety at Lucknow. The river is now close upon the flood level of three years ago without any indication of subsidence. It is anticipated that there will be a flood greater in volume than that which caused such wide-spread damage in 1891.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, an hour and a quarter was occupied in considering Dr. Katrak's motion proposing the conversion of one of the public Tanks into a swimming-bath. Mr. Hamilton moved an amendment to the effect that the Babula tank be converted into a swimming-bath, and that the Commissioner be requested to furnish estimates of cost. After much discussion both the motion and the amendment were put to the vote, but were rejected by the Corporation.

MUCH heated discussion, necessitating the intervention of the President, took place yesterday at the meeting of the Corporation during the consideration of the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed in January last in connection with the question of the proposed improvement ofthe zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens. There was a lively passage of arms between Dr. Viegas and Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, who characterised, the speech of the former on the qneation as "stupid." Dr. Viegas asked whether the "book-keeper Wacha" was in order. The Chairman said that it did not become the dignity of the Corporation do use such works and members ought not to make personal remarks. Dr. Viegas asked in an indignant and excited tone of voice whether a book-keeper, a clerk, or for the matter of that, a *malee*, a butler, or a cook, or anybody could not give his opinion on the subject. The President asked Dr. Viegas to sit down and he resumed his seat the President said that although Mr. Wacha used an expression which was not desirable, it was not unparliamentary, but the expression made use of by Dr. Viegas was unparliamentary and, therefore, he had to call the latter to order.

AT the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran commenced the hearing of a suit, in which Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Co., one of the oldest firms of merchants, of Bombay and China, claimed to recover from the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, the sum of Rs. 45,000, with interest from the 18th October, 1892, in respect of a consignment of silk, shipped on board the s. s. Bokhara, at Shanghai for conveyance to Bombay, which, however, was totally lost at sea. The defence to the suit was that, at the time the policy was entered into, there were facts known to the plaintiffs, which were material to the risk, and which should have been, but were not, disclosed to the defendants at the time they were asked to accept the risk, and that therefore they were entitled to repudiate the policy. The enquiry is proceeding.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, at the High Court, yesterday, granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction, at the instance of Dr. Hormusjee Battlivalla, the proprietor of Battlivalla's fever and ague mixture, to restrain Hussonally, carrying on the business of a druggist, at Grant Road, under the name of Rose and Company, from selling a fever mixture in bottles bearing a label, which was a colourable imitation of Battlivalla's.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperatrix vs. Mahamad Shah Rahman Shah and Navi Shah Rahman Shah, from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sattara. The accused were charged before Mr. Tagore with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain property, of the value of about Rs. 8,000; and were sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, with the alternative of further eight months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Maneckshah, appeared for the accused; Mr. Balajee A. Bhagvat appeared for the complainant; and the Government pleader for the Crown. Their lordships, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, reversed the conviction of the first accused, acquitted him, and directed that he be discharged; and the fine of Rs. 1,000, if paid, was ordered to be returned to him.

THE South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company have received a cable from their head office, announcing that the operations for the year, ended 31st August last, have resulted in a balance to credit of profit and loss account of £35,000, out of which a dividend, at the rate of 12½ per cent. for the year, has been declared, and the sum of £24,000 added to the reserve funds. The company's chief office for the Bombay Presidency is at No. 4, Apollo Street, and is under the management of Mr. H. F. Wagstaff.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from London report that things in Mincing Lane are looking up. Spices are decidedly better, and there is a distinct upward movement in pepper, which for a very long time past has been selling slowly at unremunerative prices. Cloves, too, are firm and active, values having risen from 2¼d. to 3 1/8d. per lb., and are firmly held. The cause of the sudden advance in this article is the great scarcity of rain during the present monsoon in Pemba and Zanzibar. The prevailing opinion points to a crop not exceeding 40,000 bales, as against an average of some 70,000 bales. Bombay merchants are buying largely in London and prices ruling here and in Zanzibar render shipments for the present impossible. Ginger has improved to 42'6, 44 per cwt. for Cochin rough washed, and will probably go higher. The East Indian wool sales, shortly to take place in Liverpool, will be watched by all interested in the trade with anxiety and curiosity. The quantity in sight, about 27,000 bales, is far in excess of the market's requirements, judged in the light of recent experience, but it is hoped by the more sanguine that the new American Tariff just promulgated may assist in clearing off the surplus and bolstering up prices. Liverpool brokers do not anticipate any material change of values. As the result of the recent legislation home and Continental buyers have largely discounted its effects by laying in large stocks, so that competition from these quarters cannot be expected to any extent. Should the war in the Far East extend through the winter months, it is hoped that the blanket trade may receive an impetus in the right direction.

LIEUTENANT CHARRIER, who was bitten by a dog in the incipient stages of rabies at Bangalore, a few days ago, proceeds by this week's mail for treatment at Pasteur's Institute.

THREE months' privilege leave has been granted to Mr. F. T. V. Austen, District Superintendent of Police, Surat.

PRIVILEGE leave for one month and twenty-eight days has been granted to Mr. E. C. Ozanne, I.C.S., Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

MR. H. O. QUIN, I.C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave. Similar permission has been granted to Mr. C. Chambers, Director, Government Observatory, Colaba.

WE recently announced the names of the presidents of some of the sections of the Indian Medical Congress to be held in Calcutta in December. The remaining ones dealing with obstetrics, medical jurisprudence, pharmacology, and indigenous drugs have now been filled up by the appointment, respectively, of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, of the Grant Medical College, Bombay; Dr. Kynsey, C.M.G., Ceylon; Dr. Watt (probably), and Dr. Kanai Lall Dey, C.I.E. The last named section has been allotted to a native practitioner. In addition, we understand that yet another, and a very important, section has been recently added, dealing with military medicine and surgery, the presidency of which will be offered to a senior member of the Army Medical Staff. Everything tends to show that the Congress will be an unqualified success.

A SERIOUS accident occurred, last week, at Simla, at the bandstand. A little girl, daughter of Mrs. Brookes, residing at the Charing Cross Hotel, fell over the railing on to the road beneath, a distance of some thirty feet, and was badly injured: If she dies the ayah, who was supposed to have charge of her, should be prosecuted for criminal neglect. She had left her charge, and was gossiping quite heedless of the danger the poor child was in. A severe example is urgently needed to check a growing evil.

"ORDER IN THE CORPORATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is delightful to find that my ghost is still flittering about the Corporation Hall. May I lend it a little backing? It will hardly be disputed that the attack made by Mr. Telang and myself on what appeared to us to be highly irregular procedure which Mr. Dharumsi somewhat faint-heartedly defends was at the time practically successful. Mr. Mehta was a distinguished convert. It is true that he ruled that he was in order in intervening in the debate after conclusion thereof by the reply, and that he subsequently refused to allow the question of procedure, when Mr. Telang and I attempted to raise it by a motion, to be so much as debated. But he looked into the matter, with the result, I believe, that he never again attempted to "sum up." The Corporation has never had a better chairman; and it is with as much regret as surprise that I learn that the sound procedure he established has, even if occasionally only, been since departed from. It is, of course, good to notice that the present able President himself proposes to sum up only when exceptional circumstances arise. The trouble is that he is to be the judge of those exceptional circumstances. To speak is human; and you may as well tell a man that he may speak whenever he likes, as ask him to speak whenever, in his judgment, the circumstances are exceptional. Our motion, which was, if I may so put it, carried without being put, was that "in the opinion of this Corporation it is neither desirable nor in accordance with Bye-law 13 that the Chairman should sum up after the mover or seconder has replied." Mr. Dharumsi takes our two points in inverse order, and pleads that nowhere in the Act nor in the Bye-laws is the President debarred from addressing the Corporation at any time. He is not. He is not debarred there also from a great many other things. No mention is made, for example, of such restrictions on his actions as are involved in the ten commandments. But Mr. Dharumsi cannot gravely contend that he has the right because it is not expressly said that he has not. We took our stand on the bye-law securing to the mover the right of reply as an exception to the general rule that no member shall speak twice on the same question. It is provided there that the reply should come "at the conclusion of the debate;" and Mr. Telang, whose legal acumen, I am sure, Mr. Dharumsi will cheerfully admit, agreed with me in thinking that it followed that neither the Chairman nor any other member had the right to interpose between the reply and the vote. The Chairman's one duty then is to put the question. That the opposite procedure is as undesirable as it is, as I believe, unlawful, is hardly open to serious question. The Corporation are not children who require to be assisted to see the points submitted to them. Nor are they jurymen, bound and willing to take the law from a judge set over them for the purpose of laying it down. The Chairman, of course, always thinks that he is not so much continuing the debate as removing misconception or positive error. This is because in his heart he knows that his procedure is unfair to the mover. But the question is not what he thinks, but what the gentleman he is attacking thinks. Mr. Dharumsi writes as if it were the most common thing in the world for a debater, charged from the chair with misrepresentation and misstatement, to say to himself. 'Tis true. As a matter of fact, he invariably says the other thing, and is confident that he could demolish the Chairman if he only had the chance. The only logical procedure, if the Chairman must speak after the reply, is to let the mover reply again, and so on, *ad infinitum*, which is absurd.—Yours, &c.,

P. PETERSON.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the President of the Corporation has thought it proper and in consonance with his dignity as such President to address the local dailies with the object of justifying his ruling on Thursday last, I hope you will allow me to express my opinion as a member of the Corporation with respect to the said ruling. While fully admitting that on occasions of a really serious nature the President may address the Corporation, may I ask you, Sir, as well as the learned and worthy President, where was the gravity of the occasion that necessitates such an extraordinary interference on his part and the laying down of a precedent which is admittedly a dangerous one. The occasion was not at all so grave that is necessitated such an interference by the President. The adopting of the one proposition or the other was not surely to land the Corporation into any very serious danger or trouble. Moreover, all that the President wanted to impress was that members had not understood Mr. Cuffe's amendment as if the members of the Corporation were incompetent to understand simple English. It is all very well for the President to address the Corporation, and then to say that he did not do so with the least intention of influencing the members. Whatever his intentions may be, his arguments, if stated, must have their effect, although, of course, in this case they were not considered sufficient by members to make them change their opinion. I think, Sir, that the action of the President is explainable only on the theory that he believed the members of the Corporation are not intelligent enough to discern the right from the wrong, and if so I must say that he does not understand them so well as he ought to.—Yours, &c.,

KARSONDAS CHUBILDAS.

STREET NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will kindly make room for the following few lines in your paper so that they will attract the attention of our worthy and popular Police Commissioner, and that they may take some measures to abate the nuisance therein complained of. It is a notorious fact that whoever is obliged to use the road from the corner of the French Bridge to the Mathew Road rarely escapes the shameless exhibition occupying houses on the side of the road, especially those at the corners of the French Bridge and on the Mathew Road. It is a sight which is most repulsive to any man or woman of respectability. It makes one think badly of the authorities, who, notwithstanding that they can legally take cognizance of the nuisance, fail to do so. There can be no two opinions about the fact that the tolerance of these places in the principal streets which cannot be avoided by ladies and gentlemen going to the Queen's Road from Cumballa or the Breach Candy, is a disgrace in itself and an insult to the morals and religious feelings of these persons. It is a nuisance inasmuch as the women at time are found making signs to passers-by should they happen to pass by the road after dark. I remember that sometime ago the Police Commissioner did cause some of the women to be removed from the Mathew Road, but they have again come to the same place. One fails to see the hardships, if any at all, in prohibiting women of this class from occupying houses in a main street in the town. They can easily find a place for them in by-lanes or less conspicuous parts of the town than the approach to the Mathew Road. In conclusion, I trust that our popular Commissioner will direct his attention to the above grievance and take prompt measures to abate the nusance at least from that portion of the street, which is the junction of the French Bridge and the Mathew Road.—Yours, &c.,

PASSENGER.

AS there has been some apprehension of danger to the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway owing to excessive floods during the past week, it may be well to reassure the public, as we have authority to do, that the route to Bareilly and Kathgodam, *via* the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, from Lucknow, is quite safe, and no delays need any longer be feared. Arrangements have been made for refreshments *en route*. Through carriages are being run to and from Lucknow in connection with the Naini Tal line.

AN atrocious double murder was committed during the early hours of Saturday morning, in a house in Lall Bagan, in Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, the victims being a petty shop-keeper and his wife, both of them Bengalis. The bodies were found in a pool of blood in the room in which the deceased were killed. The throats of both were cut, and the faces much hacked. As soon as the news of the event reached the Sahpukur thana, Superintendent Millard and the local inspector proceeded to the spot and instituted inquiries. A little girl, the daughter of the murdered woman, told the police that, at five o'clock, on Saturday morning, or as she put it, as day was breaking, she saw a young man, named Baldeo, a relative of the male deceased, kill him with a fish knife. She did not see the murder of her mother. On this information, the police arrested Baldeo. A knife and a chopper, both of which were stained with human blood, were found near the deceased.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Ardaser Dadabhai Mody, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. Cowasji Pestonji, T. W. Cuffe, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Bamanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Eknath R. Khot, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisai, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

At the outset, Mr. Roughton, on the question of the signing of the minutes of the meeting, held on the 10th inst., asked that the following words on pages 301-2 of the printed record might be struck out :—"As the Chairman of the Standing Committee was not present at the time," and "Mr. Roughton, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, having in the meantime arrived." He objected to these words as a reflection on the Standing Committee and himself, for before he entered the room other members of the Committee were in attendance.

The President ruled that the words objected to were correctly recorded as Dr. Blaney's amendment was proposed in consequence of the temporary absence of the Chairman, and was withdrawn when the Chairman entered the hall. He (the President) could not consent to a proposal to omit the words. The minutes were then signed.

PROPOSED CONVERSION OF A TANK INTO A SWIMMING BATH.

In accordance with the notice of motion given by him Dr. N. N. Katrak moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to convert such one of the tanks in Bombay as may be selected by him into a swimming bath by way of experiment, and the Corporation will be prepared to sanction any sum, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, that may be recommended by the Standing Committee for the purpose." Dr. Katrak addressed the meeting at great length on his motion, pointing out that there was a great necessity of a swimming bath in Bombay, and enumerating the advantages which the people would derive from a swimming bath.

Dr. DeMonte seconded the motion.

Dr. Viegas said that the reasons advanced by Dr. Katrak in support of his motion were exactly such as should induce the Corporation to reject the proposal. (Laughter.) He was not aware whether the Municipality was going to engage the services of professional teachers for a swimming bath. (Laughter.) He fully agreed with Dr. Katrak in his views as to the advantages and usefulness of the art of swimming and admitted the necessity of attaining proficiency therein, but at the same time he submitted that it was not advisable to construct a bath, which would turn out a "white elephant" and be a burden to the Municipality.

Mr. Kursondas Chabildas pointed out the inadvisability of the placing of any burden on the finances of the Municipality by converting a tank into a swimming bath.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said, that although as a lover of the art of swimming he was ready to advocate the conversion of a tank into a swimming bath he could not support the resolution, as it did not give sufficient data to enable the Corporation to see how the scheme could be brought into operation.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master believing that there was great need for a swimming bath heartily supported Dr. Katrak's motion. He suggested that the Commissioner should be asked to make a report as to the probable expenditure for the conversion of a tank into a swimming bath.

Mr. Kabraji said that the scheme deserved a fair trial at their hands, and they should not reject it without one.

Mr. Hamilton said that it was necessary that some tanks in the city should be converted into swimming baths for there were thousands of young boys in the city who would be better for the washing they would have in the bath. (Laughter.) He moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation on the probable cost of converting the Baboola Tank into a swimming bath, and to submit plans and estimates for the same.

Dr. Bhalchundra, in seconding the proposition, remarked that the establishment of such swimming baths would prove beneficial to the rising generation.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji said that he could not see any difference between the proposition and the amendment. In his opinion Dr. Katrak would do well to withdraw his motion for the present, and then bring it back after three months with further details in support of the scheme.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Weir, remarked that swimming baths would be the most effectual means of education for exercise in water. He was surprised to hear that swimming baths were not institutions of any public interest. He had seen the swimming bath at Girgaum, which was generally used by the people living in that locality. It was at first a tank without an outlet, which was converted into a swimming bath. That bath was doing a deal of good to young men, who sought to take its advantage. When Professor Koche visited Bombay, he took him to the Babula Tank, where many persons had been performing their ceremonial ablutions. Professor Koch who took great interest in those ablutions, asked him if there were any swimming baths in Bombay, and he was really ashamed to say that the second city in the Empire was not possessed of a single bath. If the

properly trained, the proposed improvements could not be carried out.

Dr. Bahadurji did not think that the strictures made by Dr. Viegas and Mr. Cursondas on the Committee's report were at all proper. They were simply the outcome of purest ignorance. (Hear, hear.) It was almost impossible to get a man who was both botanist and zoologist for the amount proposed.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that it was absolutely necessary to send their officer to Calcutta for the purpose of receiving special training. He was of opinion Dr. Viegas had made a stupid speech in support of his amendment.

Dr. Viegas, who seemed to have lost his temper, said in an indignant and loud tone that he wanted to know from the President if the book-keeper, Mr. Wacha, was in order in calling his speech stupid. (Loud laughter.)

The President said that it did not become the dignity of the Corporation to use such language. (Hear, hear.) Members ought not to make personal remarks. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Viegas: He has called me stupid. (Loud laughter.)

The President: You sit down, please, Dr. Viegas.

Dr. Viegas: I ask you, Sir, whether a book-keeper, a clerk, or, for the matter of that, a *mates*, a butler, or a cook, or anybody cannot give his opinion on the subject?

The President: Sit down, Dr. Viegas.

Dr. Viegas: I will sit down, Sir.

The President said that he must say that although Mr. Wacha used an expression which was not desirable, it was not unparliamentary, but the expression made use of by Dr. Viegas was unparliamentary and therefore, he had to call him (Dr. Viegas) to order. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wacha, continuing his remarks, said that any gentleman, who had even a little knowledge of English, and had the meanest intelligence would not have made the remarks which Dr. Viegas made in support of his amendment. If members of the Corporation were unable to understand the meaning of the report as submitted to them, all he could say was that they should not jump to wrong conclusions and talk such an amount of nonsense. (Laughter.) A little knowledge was a dangerous thing, and the little knowledge which Dr. Viegas possessed was dangerous to the Corporation. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Hamilton observed that Mr. Setalwad's arguments came to this, that they must, in the first instance, build an hospital, and bring in patients, and when they had all died to appoint doctors for that institution. (Laughter). He was in favour of the establishment of an aquarium in Bombay.

The amendments were put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was carried by a very large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

LADIES' CRICKET AT BANGALORE.

On Saturday last Mrs. Scott's picturesque field was the scene of a cricket match rivalling in form and interest any match played at the Gymkhana during the present season: a team, culled from the beauty of Bangalore, yclept the "Blue Belles" challenged an eleven of the sterner sex, known by the euphonious soubriquet of the "Bangalore Beaux" to a friendly struggle with the ball and willow. The match was got up by Mrs. Kent, a visitor from Madras, to whose sporting instincts its success was in a great measure due. The play was as fluctuating as the weather, which, as it often does during the monsoon, opened by being particularly bright and ended in a smart shower. So it was with the game from the ladies' standpoint; they had, what appeared to be, the best of the deal in the early part of the game, but, as the afternoon drew to a close, the complexion of affairs altered to some extent by the rapid scoring of the Beaux. "Place aux dames"! The ladies started the batting by sending Miss Sutherland and Miss Burnett to face the bowling of Messrs. Wilkieson and Brock. These two were associated for some ten minutes when the partnership was dissolved by a well-pitched ball from Wilkieson to which Miss Sutherland's wicket succumbed, the score standing at 10. Mrs. Ravenshaw took her place, and, though she failed to augment the score, played with great judgment. No better luck attended the efforts of Mrs. Carr-White, who succeeded her, and who, though batting with great determination, was at length bowled by Young. Miss Hughes-Hallett and Mrs. Bidie successively shared the defence with Miss Burnett, who, by this time had run up her score to 13; several brilliant hits to leg having greatly contributed towards it. Her two latter partners also contributed their quota, the steady play of Miss Hallett and the hard hitting of Mrs. Bidie being specially noticeable. Miss Campbell took the latter's place soon afterwards and after several good hits was dismissed by Armitage, Miss Hughes-Hallett having been previously replaced by Mrs. Young who now shared the wicket with Mrs. Kent. These two ladies made a brilliant stand and defied the efforts of the bowlers a good while. The spell was broken by Mrs. Kent giving a return to Bidie—the score then standing at 65. She was relieved by Mrs. Woodham and Mrs. Young was shortly afterwards replaced by Mrs. Bethune having made the top score of 17 runs for the ladies, the combination of these veteran cricketers did not last long, for Mrs. Bethune was unfortunately dismissed by Talbot without having augmented the Belles score, Mrs. Woodham being answerable for a score of 4 not out. Thus closed the first innings showing a total of 71. No time was lost in continuing the match the first to take their stand for the Beaux being Messrs. Wilkieson and Bidie facing the deliveries of Miss Hughes-Hallett and Miss Campbell. The innings progressed with varying success none of the scores being very high. But for the plucky fielding of the ladies we have nothing but praise, in particular a brilliant catch at mid-on by Mrs. Bidie from a hard and low drive for which Armitage was responsible. The honour of the bowling fell to Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. Woodham and Miss Hughes-Hallett who took 3 wickets each, the odd one falling to Miss Campbell's well-judged trundling. The ladies were undaunted in the field notwithstanding a drizzling rain which fell during this innings. The Beaux closed their innings with a score of 72 which notwithstanding the shameful efforts of their opponents to disprove one run and thus make a tie was the winning score. The ladies, however, would not give in and decided to continue the match, which was unfortunately brought to an abrupt conclusion by a sharp shower, which fell about 6-30, the principal scores, in the second innings, being Mrs. Kent's 14. Miss Hughes-Hallett with 10, Miss Sutherland and Miss Campbell with 7 respectively. The day's sport was replete with incidents, which were provocative of much laughter, and we believe that the Umpires during the ladies' innings are *marked men*, or there is no doubt they would have been, practically, if not theoretically, had not several members of both sides combined to prevent bloodshed. As it was, in several cases their decisions had to be modified, not to say reversed before the game could proceed. *On dit* that several fair members of the eleven had to be forcibly ejected from the field owing to their absolute refusal to comply with the Umpires fiat of expulsion. We cannot conclude without recording the kindness of Mrs. Scott in placing her compound at the disposal of the players. Before proceedings began the two Elevens were photographed by Messrs. Barton. The Ladies' Eleven were responsible for hospitality which was dispersed amongst the many guests who came as on-lookers. Everyone agreed that the match was an unqualified success, and we hear that the "Blue Belles" intend to avenge their defeat at an early date. The following are the scores:—

THE BLUE BELLES.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Miss Sutherland, b Wilkieson..	3	not out	7
Miss Burnett, b Brock.....	15		
Mrs Ravenshaw, b Brock.....	0		
Mrs Carr-White, b Young.....	0	b Armitage	0
Miss Hughes-Hallett, b Brock...	3	b Armitage	10
Mrs Bidie, c Young, b Maclachlan.....	5	c Bethune, b Walker..	1
Miss Campbell, b Armitage	7	not out	7
Mrs Young, b Walker.....	17	c Shee, b Brock	0
Mrs Kent, c and b Bidie	7	c Percy, b Maclachlan	14
Mrs Woodham, not out	4	run out	4
Mrs Bethune, b Talbot	0	c Talbot, b Brock	0
Extras.....	13	Extras.....	5
Total...	71	Total for 7 wkts..	48

BANGALORE BEAUX.

Mr Wilkieson, b Miss Hughes-Hallett.....	11
Mr Bidie, b Miss Hughes-Hallett	0
Capt Young, b Miss Hughes-Hallett	4
Major Ravenshaw, b Miss Campbell	2
Capt Armitage, c Mrs Bidie, b Mrs Woodham.	13
Capt Walker, ht wkt, b Mrs Woodham.....	4
Mr Maclachlan, b Mrs Woodham.....	10
Mr Percy, b Mrs Bethune.....	5
Mr Talbot, b Mrs Bethune.....	0
Mr Brock, b Mrs Bethune.....	2
Mr Archer-Shee, not out	12
Extras.....	5
Total...	72

—*Madras Mail.*

Holloway's Pills.—Good Spirits.—Every one has frequently experienced sudden personal changes from gaiety to gloom. The wind and weather oftentimes receive the blame when a faulty digestion is alone the cause of the depression. Holloway's Pills can be honestly recommended for regulating a disordered stomach and improving digestion. They entirely remove the sense of fulness and oppression after eating. They clear the furred tongue, and act as a wholesome stimulant to the liver, and as a gentle aperient to the bowels. They healthfully rouse both body and mind. Holloway's Pills are the best known antidotes for want of appetite, nausea, flatulency, heartburn, langour, depression, and that apathy so characteristic of chronic derangement of the digestion.

SOME POSTAL RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To those having no direct concern with one of the small villages of the Thana District, which are reached mostly by the slow passenger trains of the B. B and C. I. Railway and are connected with small village post offices, situated at distances varying from two to ten miles, the following lines would seem to be devoid of interest. But to the thousands inhabiting in and about those fated villages, or having any business connections with any of them, the matters I now wish to ventilate in public are of vital importance. The interests of large towns and cities or big commercial centres have the vigilant attention, not only of the various Government Departments but also of public bodies composed of merchants or other citizens of Bombay and elsewhere; but the interests of the talukas and villages of minor or no significance are rarely, if ever, accurately understood by, or known to, such bodies and the inhabitants of such ill-fated localities are frequently left to the mercy of one or more of the authorities in one direction or other for want of advocates willing to take up pen and paper on actual emergencies. I therefore claim the indulgence of your making room for this letter in the next issue of your valued paper so as to attract public attention to the following grievances. It should be noted these complaints have reference to places reached by non-mail stations south of Bulsar, and the postal service whereof is effected by only the 6 a.m. passenger train from Bombay and the up-passenger train which reaches Bombay at half-past five a.m. There are postal boxes on the stations which the village offices connected with those stations do not care (and cannot effort) to open, except about the time of the arriving trains, and then only the boxes are opened by the runner who comes with the postal bag from the office; and up to the end of last month the letters found in the boxes were legitimately handed loose with the bags, by the runners to the postal sorters in the trains concerned. The village offices being small, and sometimes nominal, concerns, have generally no hands available to go as far as the station at other times, and bring the contents of the boxes to the offices, and from economy of labour and expense the clearance work is very properly made simultaneously with the work of delivery in the train.

I will first point out an anomaly in the methods of posting letters in Bombay for the abovementioned places. The local authorities are reticent as to what is the inner working system of the General Post Office, and I am constrained to presume that no letter posted elsewhere than at the head office after 6 p.m., on the previous day is allowed to go by the next morning train, although admittedly letters posted at the head office up to 5 a.m., to go the same morning, and although early morning bags containing letters for outstations posted anywhere in the town after 6 p.m., are received every day at the head office by about 4 a.m. I should expect that in sorting the letters posted at the head office up to 5 a.m., the employes would naturally sort also the letters received at about 4 o'clock from the sub-offices. There have, however, been frequent detentions of the last-mentioned letters at the head office within my own knowledge, and on my applying to the Presidency authorities with a view that they might see such of my letters duly despatched the same morning I have been plainly told that my letters should be posted before 6 p.m. the previous day. If, then, letters though received at the head office before 5 a.m. are actually detained only because they happen to be sent up by the sub-offices, the anomaly is very glaring and utterly unjustifiable, especially as there is no other way to despatch such letters open to a person residing anywhere on this side of Bandora and not capable of going with the letter or sending it before early morning to the head office. The Post Master General will oblige thousands if he will see to this, and arrange for as little detention of our letters as possible. The hardships of such detentions are greatly enhanced in the case of letters addressed to places where the village runners are not bound to go out delivering every day, so that precluding a letter from the morning train here means imposing a quarantine of fully three days ordinarily and of four when a Sunday intervenes, while the writers' concerns may, and most frequently do, get injured to sometimes an irreparable degree.

Now as to the letters posted in the station boxes in this postal section. As said before, the village runners open them when they come with the postal bags to be delivered into the passing train. The post office sorters used to receive all such letters and deal with them exactly like those sent by the offices in their bags. Since the 1st instant these box letters have been refused. They are sent away to the village offices immediately concerned, or if the delivering runner is obstinate and the loose letters are received they are handed away to the next station post for want of late letter fees and thus detained a whole day without just cause. The sorters take exception to these letters by virtue of the rules issued by the post office since the 1st, prohibiting the posting of letters in trains except by the railway employes personally. Thus, a latter may have lain in the station box since the morning, and yet it is bound to be detained a day extra, simply because it is brought loose from the station-box. What then is the good of hanging the box at the station? The new rules state that if, there is no box at or within a mile of the station, all letters should be received free, and they are also to be received free during day time only, if there is no box at the station but within a mile of it. As a matter of fact both the up and down trains appointed to receive the letters coming towards Bombay or going towards Surat, arrive at the stations during night time, so that if the box is removed from the station and hung up somewhere within a mile, no letter would come up to Bombay or go to Bulsar or Surat without a late-letter fee, or until it has paid the penalty of a day's detention. This is simply monstrous in the case of villages situated several miles away from the stations and two to four and five further miles away from the village post offices. If the present rules are allowed to be so construed in the case of such stations, the authorities had better sink away all their hanging boxes and direct the already hard-pressed population to go like beasts of burden all the extra distance to the village offices and post their letters there. If boxes are not to be cleared by the offices immediately concerned, it is mere commonsense justice that these letters should be received by the sorters as they used to be, up to the end of last month; or else arrangement ought to be made for properly clearing the boxes at about sunset, so that early letters might go free and late letters might be distinguishable, and might go the same night if they bear a late-fee stamp.

I may before concluding add one suggestion for the benefit of railway employes on the line and their families. The sorters in the train are now directed to receive free all letters of these employes "by hand." It will, therefore, cost no extra trouble to the sorters if they are directed to keep letters addressed to the station employes separate from the other letters for the village offices accessible through that station, and hand them loose with the bag instead of including them too in the bag. A letter so delivered would be read several hours (in some instances as much as ten or eleven hours) earlier than when it would be sent to the station from the village office in due course. This is an indulgence, which will cost nothing to the department and prove an invaluable boon to railway servants and their families, friends, and dependents, especially in places like

BHILAD.

It was Admiral Ting whose insolence caused Captain Lang to resign his position of naval adviser to China some years ago. Possibly, writes a contemporary, the Pekin Government may now see that it would have been wiser to support the English Captain. Whatever be the reason, it is quite certain that the Commander of the North China squadron has avoided meeting the Japanese fleet with the most scrupulous care; the chance meeting of the Tsi Yuen and the Matsushima having nothing to do with the movements of the respective fleets. According to a Shanghai paper, it is all Admiral Ting's strategy, the Admiral recognising that if the fleet is destroyed just now there is not much to prevent the Japanese from attacking Pekin. If the fleet carefully keeps out of the way of the Japanese, however, it might as well be destroyed for all the protection it affords. Already, to judge from the characteristic proclamation which the Tsung-li-Yamen has issued, the Chinese Government are inclined to rely more upon a chance flood to protect the Imperial city on the Peiho than upon their armies or navies. There can be no doubt that Admiral Ting richly deserves his fate. Either he has reason to know that the Chinese squadron is not in a condition to face an enemy, or he must be a hopelessly incapable commander. On the 6th August, when the Japanese squadron appeared at the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili, the entire Chinese squadron was met in full retreat to the Chinese naval station, Wei-hai-wei, with the Admiral's ship—so the China papers state—well in front. The fleet was found at the last moment to be hopelessly undermanned, most of the crew existing only on paper; and it is stated, on what is represented as good authority, that only fifteen rounds of ammunition for each gun were available, the rest appearing on invoices only or sold possibly to the Japanese. Admiral Ting may have run away because he knew his fleet was not fit to fight, but for that he must be himself responsible.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL H. C. MORSE, of the Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England.

THE Native Infantry garrison of Fatehgarh is to be again reduced to one company as soon as convenient.

MR. T. A. SAVAGE has been gazetted a Captain of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, thus completing the establishment.

FURLOUGH for one year, on private affairs, is allowed to Captain L. J. Mathias, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

THE Head-quarters Wing of the 2nd Bengal Infantry now leave Allahabad on the 17th instant, embark at Goalundo on the 20th, and reach Silchar on the 24th.

THE Secretary of State has permitted the return to duty of Major W. P. Kennedy, Staff Corps; Captain G. P. Smith, Royal Artillery; and Lieutenant W. C. Walton, Staff Corps.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT E. N. HEALE, Second Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

MAJOR BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, of the Unattached List, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed Major on the effective list, vice Dunsterville, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

SIX months' extension of leave, on private affairs, has been granted by the Secretary of State to Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. A. Ezechiel, Commissariat Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. G. W. MACBAY, Commandant 26th (Baluchistan Regiment) Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India for one year, on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT H. M. STEUART, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 1st Battalion, has been appointed Captain, his lieutenancy being taken by Second-Lieutenant Cecil Richardson, Second-Lieutenant T. C. Mathew has also been gazetted Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

THE INDO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

PUBLIC interest in the demarcation of the Indo Afghan frontier has not been excited to any great extent, as matters have made but little progress so far. The fact is that the officers appointed by the Amir to represent his interests have a wholesome fear of taking much responsibility upon themselves, and therefore make references to Kabul on the most trivial points. In the Kuram Valley, Sardar Sharindil Khan is the Afghan representative, and here it was hoped that the work of demarcation would proceed rapidly, once the question of irrigation rights had been settled. But only a few miles of the frontier were marked out, and then came a pause in the proceedings, which still continues in spite of Mr. Donald's efforts to go ahead. In Kuram the border-line is a very simple one indeed, as it follows the line of the hills which shut in the valley, so the actual building of pillars is not of much moment. Further to the south, skipping the Waziri country, are to be found the camps of Captain McMahon and Sardar Gul Mahomed Khan, the Joint Commissioners who have to deal with the Domandi-Chaman section of the frontier, and define the limits of British territory to the north of the Zhob Valley. Several months have passed since Captain McMahon formed his camp, but delay after delay has occurred, and the progress made has been of the slightest. This is only in keeping with Asiatic methods of diplomacy. It is most difficult to get any person delegated with limited powers from an Oriental ruler to come to any decision on points under discussion, and Gul Mahomed has shown himself no exception to this rule. He sends off depatches to Kabul constantly, and the distance is so great that answers can only be received after many days. The British officers employed on this delimitation work must needs possess their souls in patience, for they cannot act independently of the Afghan officials associated with them. If Sharindil Khan and Gul Mahomed state that a particular point must be submitted to the Amir for orders, there is no way of avoiding the reference. As regards the Khyber-Asmar section the precaution was taken by the Government of India of first sending Mr. Udny to discuss preliminaries which General Ghulam Hyder, for no good purpose could have been served by forming a camp at Jellalabad before the central difficulties had been cleared away. Our officers would only have had to remain idle while the Government and the Amir were engaged in negotiations. It may be some time yet before the Joint-Commissioners meet to begin work in earnest; but as Umra Khan of Bajour knows the limits that have been put upon his territory, the delay is not likely to lead to renewed disturbances in and about the Kunar Valley.

There is another section of the borderland where the conditions are quite different from those which obtain in Kuram, Zhob, and to the north of Jellalabad. Waziristan was declared, last November, by the Amir to be within the scope of British influence, and the frontier was marked out on a map in a manner which left nothing to be desired. The line swept well to the west of the Waziri country, taking in Wana, and trended away northwards so as to join on to the Kuram border. If this settlement had not been arrived at there would probably have been a Waziri expedition last spring, as the Mahsuds richly deserved punishment for their raids and the various murders they had committed in the neighbourhood of the Gomul. But the Government of India decided to wait until demarcation proceedings could be begun, before bringing pressure to bear upon the tribesmen. It has now been arranged that the British Commissioner—who, by the way, will probably be Mr. Bruce—shall have with him an escort not only sufficiently strong to protect his camp from stray marauders, but equal to repelling an attack in force. If the delay which has been experienced in Zhob, occur also on the Waziri border, the demarcation may take six or seven months at least to accomplish; but, in this instance, the discussion of preliminaries would be a great mistake. The Mahsuds must be coerced either by a display of force on their borders or by the sending of troops into their country. The best course that can be adopted, under the circumstances, is for our Commissioner to form his camp at Domandi, the starting point for active work, and to have about him 400 or 500 men as a personal escort. The remainder of the troops, say 2,000, can quietly take up a position in Spin or Wana, between Domandi and the Mahsud country. There they will be well-placed to watch the malcontent clans, and to prevent any sudden irruption into the Gomul. It is possible that their appearance on the scene may check the lawless spirit of the tribesmen; while, if the Mahsuds assume the offensive, the Reserve Brigade at Dera Ismail Khan and Multan can move up and a punitive expedition be undertaken at once. Five thousand men will be more than enough to deal with the Waziris, even if there is a general tribal combination, for our troops are now so well armed that the old tactics of the Waziris, who rely upon a charge of swordsmen, will be unavailing. In short, whether the Amir's representative appears at Domandi early in October, or not, our troops must move through the Gomul. There is something more than simple demarcation to be done on the Waziri border: the Mahsuds have to be reduced to good order, and this task must be undertaken forthwith.—*Pioneer.*

THERE can be no doubt that grave irregularities have crept into the musketry practices of British infantry regiments since paper targets replaced the old iron ones. It has become comparatively easy to falsify scores, and consequently the strictest supervision by officers is needed. Emulation between battalions is most desirable, but the anxiety to reach a high figure of merit occasionally overcomes all scruples, and we get astonishing results. Officers commanding regiments and company officers also are bound to see that the strict letter of the regulation is adhered to, and whenever a sudden improvement in the shooting of a particular company is noted a close scrutiny is called for. A bad shot cannot in a day spring to the level of a marksman; neither can the average shooting of eighty or a hundred men improve to a phenomenal extent in a week. Careful instruction and the personal interest shown by officers in the work done on the range may in time raise the regimental figure of merit; but care should be taken to ascertain that the improvement is real and not fictitious. The memoranda on the butts should be compared with the registers, and any discrepancies that may appear should be scrutinised at once. The authorities at Army Head-quarters are now on the alert, and a recent General Order shows that they will not tolerate any irregularities. A paper target can be so easily manipulated that the detection of cheating is no simple matter. Regimental officers must look to it that all is fair and above board on the range, or they may find that their battalion, while showing a splendid figure of merit, may make a miserable show in other competitions. This is certain to elicit unfavourable comment, and the good name of the regiment will suffer in consequence. The musketry practices of our soldiers have shown so steady an improvement of late years that it would be a pity if anything were now to occur which should check its progress. Closer supervision is all that is needed to prevent any falling-away, and we are sure that this will be given, once attention has been drawn to existing irregularities.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 11th September were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—Rain at Kotri 47 cents, average of three other stations 12·6 cents. River at Kotri on 10th, 20 feet 4 inches against 15 on same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Barani crops in the Karachi and Kohistan talukas continue to be sown. Damage to crops by keon (worm) in the Dadu taluka and by rats, crabs, rust and kung (crane) in the Ghorabari taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 13 feet 11 inches against 10 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Crops saved from floods in good condition. Jowari cultivation in five talukas attacked by keon (insect.) Rain in seven talukas average fall 19½ cents. Cultivation in the Hyderabad and Sakrand talukas partially injured by strong winds.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight injury to crops from strong gale and to til crop from disease. Water sufficient everywhere and few complaints.

Thar and Parkar—Rain in four talukas, maximum 1 inch 80 cents in Mirpur. Crops in desert tracts flourishing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Ahmedabad—(for week ending 8th September 1894).—Rain for week, maximum at Modasa 3 inches 62 cents, minimum at Sanand 81 cents; total for season, maximum at Parantij 48 inches 79 cents, minimum at Gogha, 30 inches 53 cents; total rainfall in Ahmedabad City 45 inches 73 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 4 inches 35 cents at Halol, minimum 94 cents at Dohad; total for season, maximum 50 inches 39 cents at Halol, minimum 28 inches 15 cents at Dohad. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira—(For the week ending 8th September 1894).—Rain for week, maximum at Borsad 4 inches 69 cents, minimum at Kaira 48 cents, average for the district 1 inch 97 cents; for season, maximum at Mehmadabad 49 inches 72 cents, minimum at Matar 35 inches 18 cents, average for the district 41 inches 85 cents. Weeding operations continue, Sowing of jowari and transplantation of rice and tobacco progressing in some places. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy except in a few villages in the Matar taluka.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 1 inch 69 cents in Jambusar, minimum 14 cents in Hansot; for season, maximum 45 inches 86 cents in Jambusar, minimum 27 inches 38 cents in Hansot. Weeding operations nearly over. Standing crops are doing well. Rainfall this week was seasonable. Lands are being prepared for the rabi crops. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. No distress or difficulties apprehended under present circumstances. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Surat—(For the week ending 8th September 1894).—Rain throughout the district during the week, maximum 3 inches 73 cents at Mandvi, minimum 40 cents at Jalalpor; for season, maximum 70 inches 72 cents at Pardi, minimum 32 inches 9 cents at Olpad. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding operations in progress. More rain required for rice crops in the Bardoli and Pardi talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kandesh.—Rain throughout the district: for week at Dhulia 1 inches 12 cents, average in the district 1 inch 5 cents; for season at Dhulia 14 inches 69 cents, average in the district 13 inches 82 cents. Crops improving. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For the week ending 10th September 1894.)—Rain for week at Nasik 95 cents, Sinnar 3 inches 73 cents, Igatpuri 6 inches 50 cents, Dindori 1 inch 97 cents, Niphad 2 inches 66 cents, Yeola 2 inches 51 cents, Malegaon 3 inches 81 cents, Nandgaon 3 inches 84 cents, Baglan 57 cents, Kalvan 63 cents and Peint 3 inches 87 cents; for season, maximum at Igatpuri 128 inches 89 cents, minimum at Niphad 12 inches 78 cents. Rainfall insufficient in Nasik, Baglan, Kalvan and Deshi portion of Dindori. Preparing of lands for rabi and weeding of kharif crops continue. In Baglan kharif crops withering for want of rain. Agricultural position and prospects fair. In the east of Sinnar fodder supply deficient; in Nandgaon not good; fair elsewhere. Prices normal except for nagli in the Peint taluka, which is dear.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 9th; total of week 7·29 inches: total to date 59·66, being 2·89 below average. Abnormal temperature 0° to 4 cool. Vapour in air slightly in excess. Abnormal wind northerly on 8th and 9th, and easterly on 10th: wind normal on other days. Thunder on 7th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar station, Thana, 5 inches 47 cents, for season 90 inches 59 cents; in talukas during week, maximum at Shahapur 6 inches 40 cents, minimum at Umbargaon 40 cents. State of young plants good. Weeding nearly finished. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—More or less rain throughout the district during the week, maximum 5 inches 40 cents at Nagar, minimum 5 cents at Akola; for season, maximum 17 inches 56 cents at Nagar, minimum 8 inches 47 cents at Shrigonda; highly beneficial to standing crops. More rain urgently required at Nevasa, Sangamner and Akola, where the fall was scanty. Weeding of Bajri in progress. Ploughing for rabi crops continues. Sowing of jowari commenced in patches. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock generally good. Prices of jowari high in Karjat and low in the Shevgaon Rahuri, Kopargaon and Akola talukas.

Sholapur—(For the week ending 8th September 1894)—Rain for the week at Sholapur 3 inches 39 cents, Barsi 2 inches 58 cents, Madha 1 inch 26 cents, Karmala 2 inches 19 cents, Pandharpur 2 inches 94 cents, Sangola 1 inch 65 cents, and Malsiras 2 inches 23 cents, for season, maximum at Pandharpur 14 inches 63 cents, minimum at Malsiras 7 inches 94 cents. Sufficient rain in all the talukas. The situation has still further improved. Sowing of karif crops completed in all talukas. Young karif crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in the Sholapur, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas, and will soon be commenced in the rest of the talukas where lands are being prepared. Fodder sufficient in all talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Karbi dear in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Madha and Sangola talukas.

Satara.—Rain for week at Satara 13 cents, total for season 39 inches 71 cents; in talukas during week, maximum 1 inch 22 cents at Man, minimum 5 cents in Valva; more rain wanted in the Valva, Satara, Wai, Javli and Tasgaon talukas. Standing crops doing well. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain throughout the district, at Bijapur 3 inches 57 cents, Muddebihal 3 inches 41 cents, Badami 3 inches 22 cents, Hungund 2 inches 78 cents, Bagalkot 2 inches 77 cents, Bagevadi 2 inches 57 cents, Indi 1 inch 59 cents, Sindgi 1 inch 40 cents. Rain very beneficial to standing crops and rabi seedlings. Rabi sowings vigorously progressing. Fodder and water-supply good. Price of jowari low.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 51 cents at Hukeri to 1 inch 92 cents at Chandgad: more wanted. Standing crops generally good. Cotton sowing commenced. Lands are being prepared for late crops. Prices normal. General prospects continue favourable.

Darwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Bankapur, Ranebennur, Karajgi and Mundargi, varying from 3 inches 36 cents at Nargund to 24 cents at Hangal. Standing crops good, but in parts suffering for want of moisture. Heavy rain urgently required. Sowing of cotton in progress.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, at Karwar 3 inches 17 cents, total for season 80 inches 6 cents; in talukas during week, maximum 3 inches 60 cents, at Ankola, minimum 47 cents at Halyal. Below ghat early rice crops in ear, above ghat weeding still in progress. Gardens doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 13 inches 8 cents at Alibag, minimum 4 inches 87 cents at Panvel. Crops good. Weeding in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 7 inches 76 cents at Rajapur, minimum 4 inches 18 cents at Devgad. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural prospects good. Reaping of early nagli commenced in places.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 1 inch 4 cents, for season 23 inches 45 cents; rain during week throughout the district, maximum 3 inches 48 cents at Sirur, minimum 14 cents at Purandhar. Rainfall insufficient in the eastern villages of the Junnar taluka, the talukas of Sirur and Purandhar and petha Dhond of the Bhimthadi taluka. Young plants doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Rajkot.—Rain for week 75 cents, total for season 49·2 inches. Weeding operations in progress. Lands are being prepared for wheat and gram.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 60 cents, total for season 33 inches 43 cents. Sowing of cotton completed. Prices of grain moderate.

Baroda.—Rain during week 90 cents, total for season 47 inches 16 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Weeding operations and transplanation of rice and sowing of cotton in progress. No difficulty or distress apprehended.

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LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

RICARDO'S EXCHANGE REMEDY.

MR. A. M. LINDSAY, writing further to the "Englishman" on this subject, says: Sir,—In my letter in your previous issue, I said that all economists admit that there is only one reliable remedy for a fall in sterling exchange, viz., an arrangement under which the local currency will be interchangeable with sterling money at fixed rates for foreign payment purposes. The ordinary method of fixing international exchange is to use gold coins in the local circulation, as these coins can be converted at a small fixed charge into all important foreign currencies at foreign mints: and the chief objection to the use of gold coins in the Indian currency is the expense entailed. Token silver coins are cheaper than full value gold coins, and it is principally for the sake of economy that I object to the use of gold coins in India, and advocate the rupee currency being made convertible into sterling money at a fixed rate with the aid of a sterling reserve located in London. This was the object Ricardo had in view in recommending the disuse of gold coins and the fixing of exchange by making the English currency convertible into gold bars for foreign payment purposes. At pages 459 and 460 of the second edition (1819) of his Principles of Economy he writes: "A currency is in its most perfect state when it consists wholly of paper money, but of paper money of an equal value with the gold which it professes to represent. The use of paper instead of gold substitutes the cheapest in place of the most expensive medium, and enables the country to exchange all the gold which it before used for this purpose, for raw materials, utensils, and food by the use of which both its wealth and enjoyments are increased." The main objection to the use of gold coins is the expense involved, and few will be found to prefer a stock of gold bars or a foreign gold reserve to a local gold circulation unless a considerable saving can thereby be effected. It is for this reason that I object strongly to the second change in my arrangements proposed by Mr. Atkinson. I hold that a reserve fund or a standing credit of £5 millions, to be supplemented when required by temporary sterling loans, is all that is necessary for maintaining the convertibility of the rupee currency for foreign payment purposes. Mr. Atkinson says: "I do not think a gold reserve of £50 millions, representing about one-half of the value of India's export trade would be too much, though it is quite possible and indeed probable that a smaller sum might suffice. In this view I have fixed the minimum at £30 millions in the pamphlet recently published by me."

It is, of course, impossible to estimate accurately the maximum extent to which rupees might be spareable at any season for conversion into sterling money. The demand for many in any community undergoes continual variation, and when the currencies of two countries are interchangeable at fixed rates there are frequent movements of money from one country to the other. There are, however, certain well-known limits to those movements. For example a half-developed progressive country is generally a steady importer of fresh currency and can spare little for export. Another rule is that the export of currency is limited by the amount of the banking reserve in the country. Mr. James Wilson, the founder of our present paper currency system in "Capital Currency and Banking," says: "When a drain sets in, which merely means when it becomes profitable to export the commodity gold, such demand will act on the stocks of bullion and gold coin in the reserves of bankers, but not directly on the coin constituting the actual circulation until all these reserves were actually exhausted. To this point a drain never yet has proceeded with a convertible currency, nor can we conceive any circumstances under which it is likely to do so." The fact is that an export of currency is a self-adjusting process and cannot proceed far. Professor Sumner writes: "The balance of imports and exports does not move the exchanges either above or below par more than just enough to start a movement of bullion. On a specie system any outflow of bullion would bring down prices and immediately make a remittance of goods more profitable than one of bullion." John Stuart Mill writes that a remittance of money "lowers prices in the remitting country and raises them in the receiving. The natural effect is that more commodities are exported than before, and fewer imported." It is to the banking reserves of the country and not to the extent of the export trade that Mr. Atkinson should have looked for guidance in fixing the amount of the sterling reserve necessary to meet demands arising from the export of currency from India: and I think it will be generally admitted that at no time could £5 millions' worth of rupees be withdrawn from our banking reserve without causing a rise in the rates of discount that would turn the tide and call for import instead of an export of currency.

In my letter in your issue of 5th ultimo I pointed out that Mr. Atkinson's method of estimating the amount of sterling necessary was incorrect, and I instanced the estimates framed by Sir David Barbour, Mr. Barclay Chapman, and Mr. Herman Schmidt, and the amounts of currency available for export purposes in England and Holland, as proofs of the excessive nature of Mr. Atkinson's estimate and of the sufficiency of mine. This appears to me a fair line of argument to take; but Mr. Atkinson does not meet one of these points. He talks about fire and shipwreck, and

PURELY PERSONAL.

MRS. MAYBRICK is said to have lost all her youth and beauty; her hair has turned almost white, and her once fine eyes are surrounded with deep dark rings.

A member of the Pullman family denies that Miss Florence Pullman, daughter of the millionaire, has been engaged to Prince Isenberg Berstein, son of the Austrian Archduchess Marie Louise.

It is stated that the appointment to the chairmanship of the Scottish Fishery Board cannot possibly be made for some time yet. There are a large number of candidates for the post and the work of looking into their respective claims and qualifications has not yet been entered upon.

The name of Lord Provost Sir James Russell has been prominently mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the chairmanship of the Fishery Board, caused by the death of Mr Peter Esslemont. Sir James Russell has also been mentioned as a likely chairman of the new Local Government Board, about to be created by the Act now passing through Parliament.

The Earl of Sandwich has informed a Huntingdonshire association of football players that, in consequence of its having pleased the Government of the country to completely alter the whole system of taxation, people who last year would have been happy to give their hundreds or their fifties, or even their guineas, could now no longer think of such a thing. In future they would not be able to look to the rich to give as they had done, but to those of smaller means.

M. Frederic Masson is about to publish a long dialogue on "Love," written by Bonaparte at Valence when he was serving there in 1791 as a lieutenant of artillery. It is a curious production. The dialogue begins with Des Mazis—"You, ask, monsieur, what is love? Do you mean that you are not made of the same stuff as other men?" Bonaparte—"I do not ask you for a definition of love. I was formerly in love, and I remember what it was well enough not to need any of those metaphysical definitions which only confuse. I do more than deny its existence. I believe it is injurious to society and to the happiness of individual men. Finally, I believe that love is an evil, and that it would be a blessing if a protecting Divinity could deliver the world from it."

"A Milliner" writes to the "Daily Telegraph" deploring the fact that in spite of all that has been said and written on the subject of slaughtering birds for the decoration of ladies' hats, there are every autumn, she says, thousands in the market awaiting the coming fashion. As a bird lover I intensely regret this, but as a milliner I shall be obliged to use birds on my hats, or else not be up to date. I trust that every lady when buying her hat or bonnet will insist on not having these little feathered creatures employed in adornment. Milliners will soon tire of having to alter and pull to pieces their productions, especially as the loss of time means loss of money. This is the one and the only way in which we can hope to stop a cruel and unnecessary fashion. Unnecessary because there are plenty of other pretty things that can be used for the beautifying of feminine headgear without killing wild birds wholesale.

A good story is going the journalistic round just now about an interview of Madame Duse, the well-known Italian tragedienne. The interviewer, though engaged on an English paper, is a foreigner. He was told off to interview the lady, but as Madame Duse had sworn that no living reporter should add her name to the list of his victims, it became necessary to resort to expedients. "B," as we will call him, finally hit upon an idea. Madame Duse was in the habit of returning to her hotel directly after the theatre, and of supping alone in her apartments. "B" bribed the lift-boy at the hotel to lend him his cap and allow him to run the concern when the actress should enter. The scheme worked perfectly. "B" got Duse in the elevator alone and ran her up between two floors, when he politely informed her that he was a reporter, and that the lift should not move up or down until she had answered a few questions. The tragedienne could scarcely speak for anger, but she finally exclaimed, "You dare to take so mean and contemptible an advantage of me! I had heard that Englishmen were so chivalrous." "B" overcome by a sense of justice of the actress's accusation, released himself adroitly thus, "Ah, Signorina, but I am not an Englishman."

A Cowes correspondent states that the Queen has, at her command, been visited at Osborne by the widows of all the men who lost their lives in the Solent disaster. Her Majesty conversed with each one for some time, and gave assurances of her sympathy. The Queen has also caused inquiries to be made respecting the mother of the apprentice who was lost in the same accident.

One of the most amusing of the stories told about the Ministerial whitebait dinner relates to the effect of a song contributed to the harmony of the evening by the Paymaster-General. Mr. Seale Hayne, the Paymaster-General, is known to possess a fine baritone voice, and between the course of the speeches he was called upon for a song. After some resistance he consented, and started a cheerful melody known to a past generation as "Down among the Dead Men." This was regarded by jubilant Ministers as peculiarly inappropriate to the occasion, and Mr. Seale Hayne was not asked to sing again.

A funny incident of a drawing-room meeting is reported. A grave looking gentleman, with an unusually tall white hat, entered, and seeing no rack in the hall, placed his hat on the floor just behind the door. Pretty soon another grave man entered with a large dripping umbrella, and peering anxiously for the usual receptacle, saw in the gloom the hat resting on the floor. His eyesight was probably poor, for he mistook it for one of the new umbrella holders, and in it he deposited his dripping umbrella. This was an example for those who followed, and in a short time the solemn-looking hat was staunchly holding a dozen umbrellas. At the end of the meeting the water in the hat was an inch in depth.

THE vicar of a well-known church in Birmingham recently had three clergymen staying with him, and one night he escorted them to the Prince of Wales' Theatre. Reaching the entrance hall the hospitable cleric nervously approached Mr. Foster, the acting manager, and with a quaver in his voice inquired, "Are you the manager?" "Yes, sir," replied that official. What is the title of the piece for representation this evening?' asked the reverend gentleman. "Well, sir, it's called 'A Gaiety Girl,'" was the reply. A visible tremor ran through the reverend gentleman, who took the manager on one side and said, "Is it strictly proper for clergymen to see?" "Well, I haven't seen it myself, but I can introduce you to the travelling manager of the company," was the reply. The latter appeared on the scene, and his fatherly look rendered him as much unlike a theatrical representative as any divine could desire. The vicar in a confidential tone repeated his question, and the travelling manager, to the evident relief of the clerical party, assured them that they might take his word that there was nothing in the piece to make a baby blush. The clergymen entered the theatre.

Even to-day the peculiar faculties of second-sight and the evil eye are widely believed in among the natives of the West Highlands of Scotland. It is understood that several members of the Society for Psychical Research are at present making a tour through the West of Scotland, with the view of collecting information upon those and kindred subjects. While in Oban, two of the lady members of the Society interviewed a number of people reputed to have had "experiences" in the matter:—

Nor less availed [their] optic sleight
And Scottish gift of second-sight.

The next issue of the Society's "Proceedings" will doubtless inform us whether the investigators have had better luck than Dr. Johnson, who, during his journey to the Hebrides, could never "advance his curiosity to conviction, but came away at last only willing to believe." The present expedition is said to include the lady editor of "Borderland" among its members. It is quite possible, therefore, that a series of "materialising seances" will form part of the programme. The scene of operations contains numerous, "first-class ruins," which would offer ideally favourable conditions for this purpose, while the shades of the chieftains and clansmen would probably give the best possible results as regards the manifestation of "power."

An interesting glimpse of the Russian schoolmaster abroad, on the confines of civilisation, is given in the current number of the "Alpine Journal" by a writer who recently made some expeditions in the Caucasus. In the course of one of these expeditions the mountaineers inspected a Government school at Mulach:—The best part of the school was outside, where we found what was practically an excellent technical school on a small scale. In the gardens were little plots of different vegetables and herbs—potatoes, peas, artichokes, onions, amongst others—while in a corner were two beehives, near beds of flowers. In the outbuildings there was a small carpenter's shop, used for teaching the pupils, and there was also provision for teaching them to make bread, butter, and wine. It says much for the wisdom of the Russian Government that they should thus try to wean these wild natives from their old customs by teaching them the arts and comforts of civilization: and the placing of this little technical school in this out-of-the-way province is an example which other countries might follow. There were some pleasant little international courtesies after the inspection. The Russian schoolmaster invited the mountaineers to dinner, at which the healths of the Czar of Russia and the Queen of England were drunk in good Tiflis wine. In return, the mountaineers treated their Russian friends to afternoon tea, and took their photographs.

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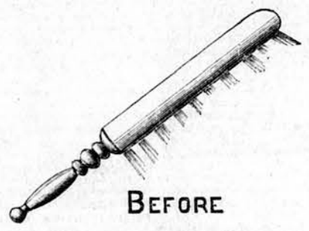

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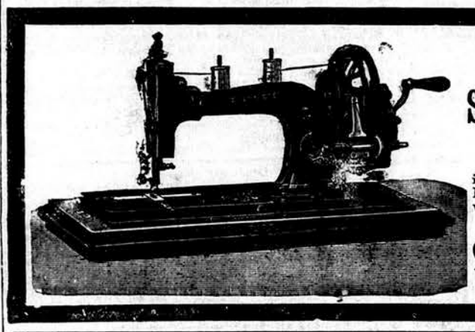

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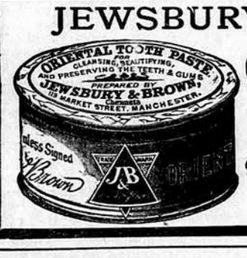
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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

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It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration, of the Stomach

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
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It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.
Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

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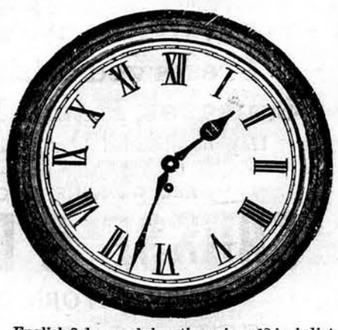
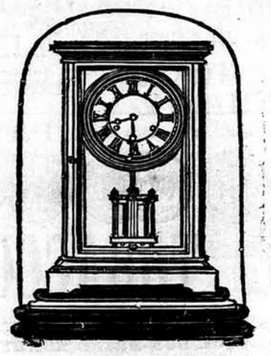


English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

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8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.
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THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.

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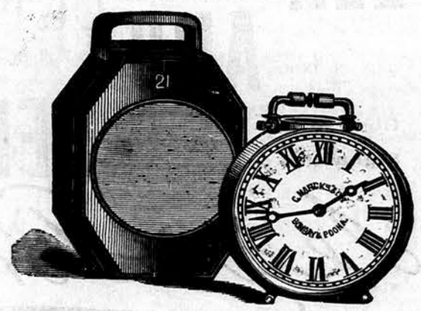

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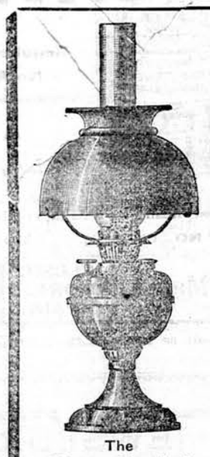

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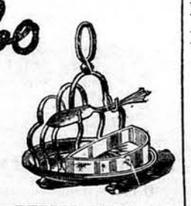

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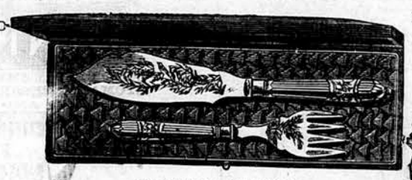

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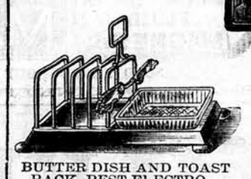

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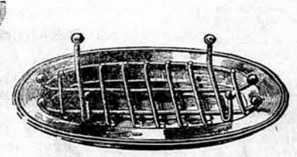

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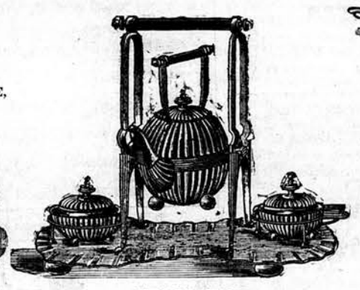

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